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VOL. 46 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1908. No 37.

GERMANY BREAKS WITH POWERS

ON QUESTION OF MACEDONIAN REFORM

Said to Have Secured Concessions by Secret Treaty With Turkey.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—The Novoe Vremya publishes an article dealing with the breaking up of the concert of powers hitherto engaged in pressing the Porte's consent to the introduction of judicial, financial, and administrative reforms, in Macedonia.

"At a conference of the ambassadors in Constantinople this week," says the Novoe Vremya, "called for the purpose of affixing ambassadorial signatures to a joint note with reference to judicial reforms which have been the subject of negotiations for the past 12 months, Ambassador Marshall Von Dieberstein made the startling announcement that Germany declined to proceed further in company with the powers in this matter. Instead, Germany proposed to abandon the note agreeing with the Turkish counter proposals whereby Turks instead of Europeans should be appointed inspectors of courts in return for which the Porte would consent to extend the mandates for European gendarmes to March of this year."

The paper interprets the action on the part of Germany to mean the collapse of the entire Murzsteg programme and states that it was due to secret treaties already concluded between Austro-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey, by which Germany obtains long sought concessions and guarantees the Bagdad railway, Austria gets the Novipazaar railroad line, and the exclusive right to build a railway in the Vilayets of Skuzp and Salonika.

"Baron Von Bieberstein's announcement," says the Novoe Vremya, has been communicated to the home government and is expected to be the turning point for a new grouping of the powers in the nearest east.

FIRST APPLICATION OF NATAL ACT

Foreigners Arriving at Vancouver on Iroquis Pass Educational Test.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 13.—The first application of the Natal Act was made this morning on the arrival of the steamer Iroquois from Seattle. Two Japanese, a Hindu and two Frenchmen were examined. All were admitted. The Frenchman had been here before, the Hindu could speak good English and had $200 in his pocket, and the Japanese were also scholars in the English language, and easily passed the educational test.

EASTERN TERMINUS G. T. P.

(Special to the Times.)

St. John, N. B., Feb. 13.—Hon. Mr. Pugsley said this morning, in an interview, that he was reasonably certain that St. John would be the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

OJECTS TO LOSING OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE

G. Brown Wants Information as to Why He Was Deprived of Suffrage.

J. G. Brown has a complaint in connection with the last municipal elections and is taking steps to have it fully investigated.

It will be remembered that Mr. Brown, who is otherwise qualified to have his name on the list of voters, claimed that as an employee of the Dominion government he was exempted from the need of showing that he paid the necessary rates and entitled to a vote.

An appeal was taken against this exemption claimed by him to Mr. Justice Clement and a test made of it. The judge decided that Mr. Brown was not entitled to the exemption claimed and would have ordered his name off the list. But it was shown that Mr. Brown was properly qualified independent of the exemption and on that circumstance being known the order was not made by Mr. Justice Clement.

Mr. Brown, on election day, proceeded to the polling booths. He succeeded in recording his choice for Mayor and Aldermen and then presented himself at the booth where the voting took place for school trustees. To his astonishment he was informed that his name had been taken off the list.

Mr. Brown made inquiries and says he found that it was done on the excuse that an order of Mr. Justice Clement had declared him not entitled to vote.

Mr. Brown has consulted his solicitors and finds that no order was made to strike his name off. He therefore wants to know why he was stopped from voting and is determined to find out.

NANAIMO'S INDIGNATION.

Rugby Team Severs Sporting Connection With Vancouver Pending Investigation.

(Special to the Times).

Nanaimo, Feb. 13.—By resolution last night the Nanaimo Hornet Rugby team severed all sporting connection with Vancouver Rugby team pending an investigation by the B. C. Rugby Union of the recent Rugby match in this city between Nanaimo and Vancouver.

THE KING'S GREETING.

His Majesty Writes Birthday Letter to George Meredith.

London, Feb. 13.—Among the early telegrams of congratulations received yesterday at Box Hill, by George Meredith, the novelist, who is celebrating his eightieth birthday, was an extremely cordial greeting from King Edward.

RIOTOUS MOBS IN ALASKAN TOWN

Inhabitants of Fairbanks Attempt to Capture and Deport Incomers.

Seattle, Wn., Deb. 13.—A dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer from Fairbanks, Alaska, says:

"U. S. Marshal Perry has sworn in 250 special deputies for the protection of life and property against the riotous mobs of strikers who are congregated on the streets. The mobs have been attempting to capture recent arrivals here with a view to deporting them. The marshal's force has dispersed the rioters and guarantees protection to all men in the camp. All saloons are closed."

Troops to Quell Riot.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—By direction of the president, Acting Secretary of War Oliver to-day ordered a company of infantry from Fort Gibbons in Alaska, to Fairbanks in that territory, to preserve order during the mining strike in that section. This action was taken upon a representation from the United States court in Alaska to the attorney-general that the presence of federal troops was necessary.

Attorney-General Bonaparte promptly brought the matter to the attention of the president and by his instruction afterwards consulted with Acting Secretary Oliver, who through General Bell, chief of staff, forwarded the necessary orders for the movement of troops to the military commander at Fort Gibbons.

ENGLISH CHAMPION WINS.

Jimmy Butler Inflicts Terrible Punishment on Al. Smith at Aberdeen, Wash.

Aberdeen, Wash., Feb. 13.—Jimmy Butler, amateur bantam weight champion of England, a native of London, and of Irish parents, 18 years old, inflicted terrible punishment on Al. Smith here last night, defeating him in 15 rounds. Butler caved in the knuckles of his left hand.

HAD BEEN A SLAVE.

Williamsford, Ont., Feb. 13.—An ex-slave named Clayton is dead, at the age of 106.

CHINESE WERE BRITISH SUBJECTS

Celestials Fail to Win Suit for Unlawful Arrest in Regina.

Regina, Feb. 13.—In the Supreme court yesterday Judge Prendergast dismissed thirteen suits against Mayor Smith, claiming damages amounting to $26,000 for unlawful arrest. The charges arose as a result of the famous Chinese raid of August 23rd last, when all the Chinamen in the city were gathered at the city hall and the search for the murderer, Charlie Mack, was carried out in the resorts of the Celestials. The thirteen Chinamen were British subjects, and they claimed $2,000 damages each from the Mayor for unlawful arrest. Similar actions were taken against three policemen and one mounted police officer. These are to go ahead, as the judge only held that the Mayor was not responsible, his action being of an entirely passive nature.

GOSCHEN SYSTEM IS ADVOCATED

English M. P. Points Out Advantages to U. S. Currency Committee.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Moreton Frewen, of England, member of parliament, spoke before the house committee on banking and currency yesterday in explanation of the Goschen system, which provides for a reserve of silver bullion to be held as security against trade silver paper, issued in denominations of $2.50 up to $10, not redeemable in gold, but silver.

Mr. Frewen said that all hope of international bimetallism had disappeared, and that the Goschen plan could be applied in the United States without disturbing the present currency system. He declared to the committee that it would be more applicable here and in England than it would have been years ago. His idea was to have the United States adopt it first and let England take it up afterwards.

SEALER ELLA G. IS TOTAL WRECK

POUNDED TO PIECES OFF SANTA ROSA

Victoria Schooner Broke Rudder and Drifted to Destruction—Crew Escaped.

(Special to the Times.)

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 13.—Capt. Joseph P. Lump and a crew of eight of the Ella G., a Victoria sealing schooner, are here, having been wrecked off Santa Rosa Island on February 2nd.

The schooner left Victoria on November 18th, bound for the Farallones Islands, where she got 42 seals. Her rudder broke on January 25th and she sailed toward Santa Rosa, but on February 2nd the ship was beaten ashore and battered to pieces.

The men escaped, going to Santa Cruz Island. They have notified the British consul at Los Angeles.

Belonged to Captain Voss.

The sealing schooner Ella G. was built in Ballard, Wash., and registered in the name of P. K. Winch, of Victoria. She was first intended for a fishing schooner and traded from the American side for a number of years. During one of her fishing trips she went ashore near Clayoquot. At that time her first owners decided to sell her and she was salved and bought by Tom Stockholm, who brought her to Victoria. She remained in his possession for a number of years, until in 1906 she was purchased by Captain Voss. Captain Voss let the boat under charter, to Captain John Lump.

On her last trip she left on November 18th, last year, for the sealing grounds off the Monterey coast. The names of the crew were: Captain, John Lump; Aleck McNamee, mate; Henry Gordon and Charlie Hanson, boat pullers; Aleck Lumm and Dick McClure, boat steerers; Joe Chapman and Angus Harding, hunters and R. Makamura, Japanese cook.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GRAND FORKS

Two Blocks Considerably Damaged, With Loss of $5,000.

(Special to the Times).

Grand Forks, B. C., Feb. 12.—At 3.30 this afternoon fire broke out in the big general store of ex-Mayor N. B. McIntosh, which adjoins the Johnson block on First street. The McIntosh block, as well as the Johnson block, were considerably damaged by fire.

McIntosh's stock of goods were nearly all saved by being carried by the citizens to places of safety. Much damage was done by smoke and water to the office effects of D. Whiteside, solicitor, as several dollars' worth of law books were thrown from the up stair windows to the street below. The furniture in the big log lodging house of Mrs. Kraus, in the Johnson block, was damaged considerably.

The total damage done is said to be about $5,000, part of which is covered by insurance. It is said that the cause of the fire was the thawing out of the water pipes. Great credit is due to Chief Savage and the fire department for stopping the fire in a solid block.

JIU JITSU FOR GERMAN NAVY

Emperor Orders Immediate Introduction of Japanese Wrestling.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The Japanese method of wrestling jui jitsu is to be introduced into all the military and naval gymnasiums of Germany by the express command of the Emperor.

It is stated that during an unofficial visit by the Emperor to the Japanese flagship, which was anchored in the roads in the harbor of Keil last year, the Japanese admiral arranged a series of jiu jitsu bouts among the crew for his Majesty's diversion. The Emperor, it is said, was so impressed by the utility of the method as a means of defence that he shortly afterwards conferred with the director of military gymnasiums, with the result that orders have been given to introduce the system in the army and navy as quickly as instructors can be provided.

ARTILLERY MAN RUNS AMUCK.

After Trying to Kill His Wife He Makes Desperate Attempts to Suicide.

(Special to the Times).

Kingston, Feb. 13.—Artilleryman O'Dell had a row with his wife, and attacked her with a razor, but could not do much damage. He then made a slash at his own neck. He followed this up by stringing himself up with an apron wound around his neck, but Gus MacDonald, a river pilot cut him down. O'Dell is now in custody.

FOUGHT IN WAR WITH SPAIN.

Last Post Sounded for United States Veteran.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 13.—Brigadier-General Henry Carrol, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the civil war and of the Spanish war, died yesterday at his home in this city after a brief illness, aged 76. Death resulted from blood poisoning caused by an ulcerated tooth, and was superinduced from the wounds in the Spanish war.

Returning Wave of Prosperity

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Reports gathered from all sections yesterday show a general return of prosperity over the U. S. Merchants have resumed buying and paying debts, collections are better, factories everywhere are resuming, building material is in better demand.

The steel trade, the real barometer, has improved, and money is again free.

WINNIPEG TO LOWER FIRE RATES

DECIDES TO ADOPT EASTERN SCHEDULE

New High Pressure Plant Cause of Insurance Change in City.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—For some time the insurance underwriters have been working on a new survey of the city in order that a new schedule may go into effect immediately upon the completion of the test of the high pressure plant. The present schedule in use in the city is what is known as the Pacific Coast schedule, and differs in many respects from the one in use in eastern Canada.

The object of the insurance men is to bring about a greater uniformity in the rates, and so the eastern schedule will be introduced into Winnipeg, and gradually will replace other schedules in all parts of the Dominion. Thus, if a man has buildings in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, his rates will be the same, all other things being equal. The rates will vary only according to the kinds of buildings, the occupancy, the fire protection or other similar items.

An interesting situation is caused in Winnipeg because of the fact that the change of schedule will go into effect upon the acceptance by the city of the high pressure plant after the three months' test has been completed. The fire department is enthusiastic about the new plant, and is confident that it will make a vast difference in regard to the ability to deal with dangerous blazes. On the other hand, the change of schedule may in some cases offset the tendency which this plant will have towards lowering the rates.

"On the whole the rates will be lowered as a result of the new schedule," said W. H. Birch, secretary of the Manitoba and Northwest Fire Insurance company yesterday. "It will affect different properties in different ways, and each risk will be judged on its merits. Just as soon as the city accepts the new high pressure plant the district which is served by the high pressure system will have its rates at once revised. But this will be but one of a number of things which will determine the rates in each case. However, as a general thing the rate throughout the city will be somewhat lower than at the present time."

TWELVE MONTHS FOR FORGERY.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—Chas. Thomas Latour was sentenced to twelve months in the Central prison on a charge of knowingly issuing forged cheques.

ABYSSINIAN RAID ON ITALIAN STATION

Foreign Minister Tells of Events Connected With Sack of Lugh.

Rome, Feb. 13.—Foreign Minister Tittoni answered an interrogation in the chamber of deputies to-day regarding the raid some five weeks ago upon Lugh, the furthermost Italian station in the interior of Italian Somaliland, by 2,000 Abyssinians.

Lugh, he said, had been occupied by Italy in 1895 as the result of a treaty with the Sultan of Lugh. The Sultan, however, at the same time concluded another treaty with King Menelik of Abyssinia and consequently Menelik always has sustained the potentate of Lugh. Lugh, the foreign minister declared, was not included in the possessions of Italy.

He said that shortly before the raid, King Menelik had insisted on the delimitation of the frontier on the ground that this would give Italy definite possession of Lugh and its territory. King Menelik was to receive pecuniary compensation as he did in 1900 when the frontier of Erythrea was delimited. Italy agreed to negotiate on this basis.

KING MANUEL EXTENDS PARDON

CLEMENCY FOR MUTINOUS SAILORS

Cabinet Council Will Not Rescind Dictatorial Decrees of ex-Premier Franco.

Lisbon, Feb. 13.—The council of state has decided to pardon all the sailors imprisoned for the fleet mutiny in April, 1906. King Manuel, who presided, inserted the following at the beginning of the decree: "It is my dearest wish to begin my reign by availing myself of the prerogative of pardon which the constitution gives me."

At the close of the proceedings the King bade farewell to his comrades of the naval academy, where he was pursuing his studies when called to the throne, under such tragic circumstances. One of the first measures the new ministry will submit to the Cortes will be the bill for the reorganization of the police.

Dictatorial Decrees.

The cabinet council has resolved not to rescind the dictatorial decrees promulgated during the last days of King Carlos' reign, except those considered offensive to the public dignity. This action of the cabinet has caused the utmost astonishment.

VATICAN PAINTINGS.

May Be Lent by Pope for Toronto Exhibition.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Dr. Orr, manager of the exhibition, left for Rome yesterday on a mission to borrow art treasures for this year's fair. He has letters to the Pope, and hopes to secure the loan of some of the paintings in the Vatican, many of which have never yet left the sacred palace.

HONOR FOR NEW YORKER.

Paris, Feb. 13.—It was announced yesterday that Julius N. Jabos, of New York, had been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

REPUBLICANS AT PARTING OF WAYS

Ex-Senator Blames Roosevelt's Dictatorial Attitude for Panicky Conditions.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Ex-Senator Brackett strongly criticised President Roosevelt's administration in a speech last night before the Republican club of Rensselaer county, which observed Lincoln's birthday. Ex-Senator Brackett denounced the policy of the executive in unmeasured terms, and said the present panicy conditions were largely the result of the attitude taken by the president. He said the president had assumed all branches of government and dictated. He practically charged the White House influence over the government, and said that a parting of the ways had come for Republicans at the coming election.

Ex-Senator Brackett said: "If the legislative branch of the government has become broken down, or is breaking down, what are we going to do, you and I? Shall we sit down and say we are helpless in the presence of a greater political power than that possessed by any ruler on the globe? I cannot think so."

IS DEAREST PORT ON CONTINENT

Expenses at Montreal Pointed Out at Annual Meeting of Shipping Federation.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The fifth annual meeting of the Shipping Confederation of Canada was held this afternoon, Sir Hugh Allan, of the Allan steamship line, being in the chair. The annual reports were presented and adopted.

The statement of the relative expenses of Montreal and competitive ports in the United States showed that the expenses at Montreal per voyage of a vessel is $542.62 greater than New York, which was considered the most expensive port on the continent of America, over $1,600 greater than Portland, Me., and over $1,800 greater than Boston.

VICTIM OF WORRY.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 12.—W. E. Raymor, insurance broker, committed suicide at Waterloo yesterday by shooting himself in the temple. Worry over business matters is supposed to have been the cause. He leaves a widow and child.

OTTAWA FINANCES.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The board of control decided yesterday to renew the loan of $750,000 for three months that it has with Parrs bank, of London, England, rather than sell its bonds in this market.

NORWAY'S INTEGRITY.

European Powers Will Act in Concert to Support Her Independence.

Paris, Feb. 13.—The treaty signed recently by Britain, Germany, Russia and Norway, the object of which is to guarantee the independence and integrity of Norway, was made public yesterday. It provides that Norway shall cede to no power any part of her territory, and the signatories agree to recognize and respect the integrity of Norway and to act in concert in her support in the event of her being menaced by any power.

The life of the treaty is ten years, but it will remain in force for a second decade if it is not nullified within eight years of its inauguration. The withdrawal of one of the parties does not make it impossible for the others to renew the treaty.

FIVE BURIED IN MIXER EXPLOSION

Bodies Still Hidden Amongst Debris of Factory in Providence, R. I.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 13.—Five persons were killed as the result of an explosion of a mixer in C. S. Tanner's starch factory, a three-story brick building at South Water and Silver streets, yesterday. The dead men, whose bodies were not recovered, were workmen employed in the factory.

Another man, A. L. C. Chase, who was in charge of a store which occupied the corner building, is thought to be buried in the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not known. The loss was about $100,000.

CUT HIS THROAT IN TURKISH BATH

Pocket Knife Was the Weapon Used by Chicago Manager Woodenware Company.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Robert J. Ault, 35 years of age, manager of the Chicago branch of the Ault Woodenware Company, of Cincinnati, was found unconscious in a blood-soaked bed in a Turkish bath establishment early to-day. His throat had been cut. A small pocket-knife, the blade stained with blood, was found beside him.

Ault had acted strangely the previous evening, and it is believed he attempted to end his own life. He was taken to the County hospital, where physicians said he cannot recover.

SACRIFICED LIFE TO BUY LIQUOR

Two Philadelphians Asphyxiated Trying to Steal from Gas Meter.

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—Martin Brady and John Bartlet were asphyxiated here yesterday while trying to extract money from a gas meter. They were found dead in the cellar of Brady's home. Brady's arms were wrapped around a "quarter in the slot" meter, which had been wrenched from its fastenings.

The police believe that the two men tried to extract money from the meter with which to buy liquor, and in so doing sacrificed their lives. Physicians said the condition of the bodies indicated that they had been drinking heavily.

UNION PACIFIC DEVIDEND.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the company's common stock, and a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred stock. These dividends are unchanged from the last previous quarter.

FOUGHT IN BOXER OUTBREAK.

Pekin, Feb. 13.—Six bronze tablets from the Rock Island arsenal, Ills., were to-day placed on the monuments that have been erected at Teintsin in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

MILLS THAT GRIND EXCEEDING SLOW

Echo of General Slocum Disaster, Which Cost 1,000 Lives.

New York, Feb. 12.—The conviction of Wm. H. Van Schaak, captain of the excursion steamer General Slocum, which was burned on June 15th, 1905, in the East river, with a loss of over 1,000 lives, was affirmed yesterday by the United States circuit court of appeals.

Captain Van Schaak was convicted of neglect of duty and sentenced to ten years in prison. Capt. Van Schaak is 70 years old. He has married since the conviction.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Fletcher, a retired chief engineer in the navy, died here to-day, aged 87.

YEAR'S WORK OF PARK'S BOARD

REPORT PRESENTED AT FIRST MEETING

Estimate Made of the Cost of Maintenance of Boulevards in City.

Yesterday afternoon the parks board held their initial meeting in the city hall with Mayor Hall in the chair in the absence of John Arbuthnot. Alderman Cameron, the other new member of the board was present, the other members being Alderman Henderson, F. B. Pemberton, George Wilkerson and John Nelson.

It was intended at the meeting to make up the estimates for the coming year, but the other business took so much time that it was found necessary to defer action until next Tuesday afternoon when a special meeting will be held.

Remarkable progress was made in the matter of boulevarding the streets. Although work did not commence until September 17th no less than three and a half miles was laid during the three months. The cost of keeping the boulevards in shape was shown to be only 7 cents a running foot for the whole year which for a sixty-foot lot amounts to $4.20 a year, a very small amount considering the benefit derived.

A complaint was received from residents on Superior street, where it is claimed that the cattle driven along the street damage the boulevards. Those who import cattle by way of the outer wharf will again be notified that they must not drive cattle through the city except by way of Dallas road to Cook street and the city solicitor will be asked to draft a clause in a by-law to regulate this.

Permission was granted the Oak Bay Cricket Club to use the old cricket grounds, but not to erect a pavilion there.

Complaints were received from James Collins respecting the bad condition of Grant street, from F. J. Hall, regarding an old tree that was a menace to life and property on Haywood avenue. E. Lindsay applied for the position of secretary to the board.

The following report from the boulevard superintendent was adopted.

Year's Work.

Gentlemen: As requested I here submit my report for the year 1907, and in so doing I may state that, as you are aware it was late in the season when the work began, September 17th, the first sod was turned on Heywood avenue. The work went on slowly as this one street only was ready for construction; it was a difficult one, as much pruning had to be done, the trees not having been pruned for years, if ever. Nevertheless in five weeks it was completed and the grass well up.

Three weeks later we began work on Superior, Michigan, Clarence, South Turner and Medana. Those streets were completed and the grass well up, except the tree planting. Elford avenue and Richmond were all graded and completed except sowing grass and tree-planting.

Work was begun on the North Ward park and a good showing made, but owing to wet weather the work was stopped for the time being. It will be necessary for a plan to be made and adopted for this park.

As stated in previous report, at the request of the cemetery committee, I prepared plans and estimate of cost of improving the Quadra Street cemetery, which were adopted by the government and the committee appointed to carry out the same, the work is well under way, and before long will be a valuable addition to the open beauty spots of the city.

I would suggest a new name be given it.

As already reported, my portion of the work has been well below the estimate. I am satisfied that if more streets were under construction at one time they can be done for much less.

The plan of water connections was gone into with Mr. Northcott, Mr. Raymur and myself as appointed by your board as a committee for that purpose.

We found after considering the matter that connections 100 feet apart would not be practical, besides we considered it too costly, as they would have cost nearly as much as the whole boulevard. The connections were put about two hundred feet apart and we find it works quite satisfactorily.

I may also say that from my observations in the past in other cities that boulevarding the streets is one of the most beneficial improvements that can be made in any city, for the reason that as soon as the streets are improved the residents also start improving their properties by pulling down old fences and putting up new ones—and generally improving their grounds and buildings and consequently their properties becoming more valuable.

In referring to the report recommending some of the widest streets for boulevarding without curbing, I may say that I do so for the following reasons:

1. If we wait till the curb is laid it may be years before it will be done and the weeds will still be growing, whereas if done now the grass will be growing instead, and the property becoming more valuable.

2. It will save the city a large amount of money in this way: if a cement curb is put in, it will cost as much as the whole boulevard, and will be on a straight grade and the streets

(Continued on page 12).

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25c. PER BOTTLE

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NEW BISCUITS

Jacobs' Blarney Lake, in 5-lb. tins, each	$1.75
Jacobs' Selected Biscuits, mixed, per lb	35¢
Jacobs' Cheese Flakes, per lb	35¢
Huntley & Palmer's Reading Crackers, per lb	35¢
Christie's Graham Wafers, per tin	35¢

Try our MARIGOLD TEA. Has no equal. 50¢ per lb.

Windsor Grocery Company,

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JUST RECEIVED—LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

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IN ALL SIZES

Hardware Merchants

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KIPPERED HERRINGS, 2 lbs. for	25c.
BLOATERS, per lb	10c.
SMOKED HALIBUT, per lb.	15¢.
SMOKED SALMON, per lb.	20c.
KINNAN HADDIE, per lb.	12½c.

SALT FISH

COLICANS, 2 lbs. for	25c.
PILCHARDS, per doz	40c.
SALMON BELLIES, per lb.	20c.
SALT SALMON, per lb	12½c.

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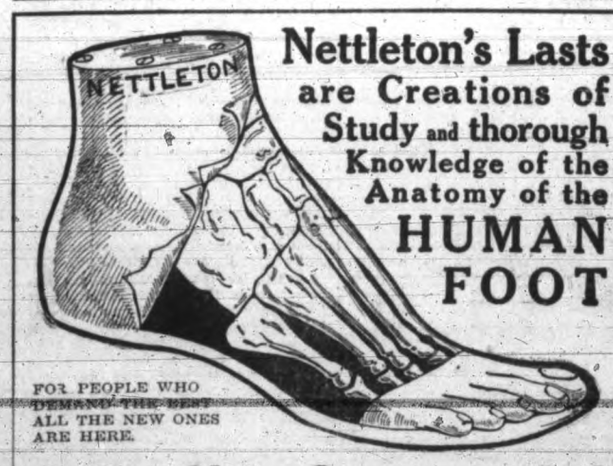

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PADEREWSKI

GALLERY $1.50

VICTORIA DAY IN THE SCHOOLS

PREPARING FOR A MUSICAL FUNCTION

W. Dobson Will Co-operate in Matter—Business Before Board.

In all probability a big concert, in which all the schools of Victoria will take part, will be held in connection with the Victoria Day celebrations in May. Last evening at the regular meeting of the board of school trustees, Wm. Dobson, the instructor in voice culture and music in the public schools, appeared in person before the board and applied for permission to train the more advanced scholars in preparation for a concert to be given about the end of April. During the discussion Trustee Mrs. Jenkins suggested that the proposed concert be delayed and given on Empire Day. This matter was taken up enthusiastically by the board, and a committee composed of Trustees Jay, McNeill and Staneland were appointed to assist Mr. Dobson in the preparation of his programme. Mr. Dobson's original intention was to inculcate several part songs and more difficult exercises in his regular drill, so that when the concert was given the parents of the children and public generally would be able to see for themselves the progress that is being made. In the course of his address to the board, Mr. Dobson urged that the singing and musical exercises be received into the regular curriculum of the schools.

Another matter of more than passing interest was the application in person of Charles Wilson, of Peters & Wilson, who was accompanied by a Chinese boy who wished entrance to the schools. Mr. Wilson stated that the formal application was necessary on account of the death of the school superintendent. The boy, he stated, was not a native son, but his parents resided here, and he had already had a fair schooling in English in Hongkong. He came here in September last.

Chairman Jay stated that there were already a number of Chinese boys attending school whose parents resided here and who have been admitted during the last few months.

Trustee Staneland asked the board's reason for definitely refusing admission, and he was informed at length by Chairman Jay.

Trustee McNeill moved that the boy be admitted providing he passed the examination and was on an equal standing with other boys. He suggested that the boy be examined by Trustee Jay and Mrs. Jenkins.

This motion was not put, but the matter was laid over until next meeting.

The principal of the Collegiate school appeared before the board and asked for a reconsideration of the board's refusal of two weeks ago to grant him the use of a room and the equipment of the manual training school. He stated that he paid taxes amounting to nearly $500 per annum, and that he was supported in his request by the Bishop of Columbia and a number of prominent citizens. Mr. Laing further stated that the class would be held after school hours, and he would pay the teacher himself.

Trustee Christie thought that the matter ought to stand as it was.

Trustee McNeill favored Mr. Laing being treated the same as Mr. Bolton, of the University school, and moved that he be given permission until June 30th.

Trustee Staneland seconded, and it was granted, providing that Mr. Laing pay both the teacher and the janitor.

A letter from the city clerk stating that the board's request for financial support was receiving attention was received. It was decided to instruct the secretary, Miss McDonald, to send in two separate applications, one for $100,000, the other for $6,500.

W. Ridgway Wilson wrote stating that Contractor Tracy, of Vancouver, had written stating his willingness to pay expenses of any member of the board who might wish to visit Vancouver and see the heating system in operation.

Trustee McNeill thought that this letter was occasioned from a misunderstanding of his remarks at a previous meeting; he had not complained of the system, but of the manner in letting the contract.

Robert Ward & Co. wrote asking for a fair share of the school insurance.

J. J. Dougan, the secretary of the Provincial School Trustees' Association, wrote asking that the Canadian ensign be floated from the schools in preference to any other flag. His request was approved of.

Miss Blackwell wrote asking leave of absence on account of failing health.

Trustee McNeill thought that this should be granted in recognition of her services, and that a substitute should be appointed, as the reason of her ill-health was partly due to the unsanitary condition of Hillside school.

John R. McLeod, principal of the Tacoma High school, wrote stating that a party of teachers would visit Victoria on March 13th, and asked what schools could be visited without inconveniencing instruction after the Chippewa's arrival.

The unsanitary condition of both the North Ward and Hillside schools will be attended to as soon as possible, and the building will be fumigated in the course of a few days. The matter was referred to the building and grounds committee with power to act.

Trustee Riddell moved that the medical inspection committee should be increased. At present it consists of Trustees Jay and Mrs. Jenkins. Trustees Staneland and McNeill were added.

The following sub-committees were appointed: Finance, Trustees Bishop, Mrs. Jenkins and Staneland; buildings and grounds, Trustees Riddell, McNeill and Christie.

Trustee Staneland moved that the board act as a board and co-operate with the city council and board of trade to secure the provincial university in Victoria.

Trustee McNeill seconded this motion, and stated that nothing was obtained without asking for, and urged that strong efforts be made to get the university located here.

Teachers S. J. Willis and Miss Henry were appointed to accompany the three High school teams to Vancouver on Saturday and act as chaperones. The meeting then went into private session.

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CIVIC NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the office of the undersigned until MONDAY NEXT, THE 17TH INST., at 3 p.m., for the position of SANITARY INSPECTOR OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Salary at the rate of $85.00 per month.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 12th, 1908.

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THE HEALER

EDW. OLNEY

Among the many miraculous cures the healer effected yesterday was that of a lady from the Mainland. For four years she has suffered intensely from rheumatism and abscesses of the stomach. She was healed in about twenty minutes.

This is only one of the many cures Mr. Olney effects daily in his office in the VERNON BLOCK, Room 16, cor. Douglas and View streets. Consultation free.

PRETTY WEDDING AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Harold Egelson United in Marriage With Miss May Cartwright.

The wedding took place yesterday at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church of Mr. Harold Egelson to Miss May Cartwright. The bride was gowned in spotted net over silk. The two bridesmaids in white organdie, Misses Rose Cartwright and Nora Watkinson, also performed their parts well, while Mr. Merryfield was the best man.

After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Music was rendered by Mr. Dave Fair, Mr. Reinhart and Mr. Hilliard. A very pleasant evening was spent, the dancing lasting until early morning, when the bride and groom left for their future home amid the hearty congratulations of their many friends. The following was the list of presents: Punch bowl, Mrs. McDonald; cake stand, Mr. and Mrs. Sears; cake plate, Mr. and Mrs. White; hand-painted water set, Mr. and Mrs. Elder; silver flower vases, Mr. Reinhart; Japanese vase, Mr. and Mrs. Moreas; dessert set, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walton; tea set, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan; fancy cake plate, Miss Furman; silver teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Setterfield; tea set, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer; flower vase, Mrs. Faulkner; cut glass salad bowl, Mr. and Mrs. Newson; cups and saucers, Misses McDonald; silver butter dish and knife, Mr. and Mrs. Winters; carving set, Miss Watkinson; Battenburg bedspread, Mr. and Mrs. Archmeat; cheque, Mr. Johnston; cheque, Mr. Barber; cups and saucers and fancy doilies, Mr. and Mrs. Cratwright; silver knives and forks, Mrs. Forest; two cheques from friends.

—Word has been received in the city of the death of E. Wolffe, formerly of this city, but for the last three or four years a resident of Oakland, Cal. His death occurred at Oakland. The deceased, who was 74 years of age, is survived by his wife and a large family. One married daughter lives in Metchosin. Other daughters are Mrs. Geo. Snider, now in Vancouver; Mrs. Walter Clarke, who is in Toronto; Mrs. Foster, of Vancouver; Mrs. C. Rowland, of Oakland. There are two sons surviving, E. Wolffe and Lionel Wolffe.

The engine of an express train consumes twelve gallons of water for each mile travelled.

PENDRAY'S

Winter Tree Spray

Sulphur, Lime and Salt

Made under instructions from the Department of Agriculture

Quarts, 35c; Half Gallon, 60c; One Gallon $1.00

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

Government St.—The Quality Store—Phone 1120.

WHY Eat Soda Crackers brought from the East, which must be at least six weeks old?

Swiss

Cream Sodas

Are Made in Victoria and are FRESH from the Oven

GUARANTEED made from the BEST MATERIALS the market can furnish

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CERTIFICATED AUTO DRIVER requires situation, thorough mechanic, moderate wages. F. Pearce, 730 Pembroke street, city.

WANTED—A man for night fireman; one who has had some experience. Fairview Greenhouses, Esquimalt road.

TO BE SOLD—A 10 room house, on Cadboro Bay road, near St. Charles street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2 Gordon setter pups, 5 months old. Apply from 2 to 4, 845 Pandora street.

LOST—On Tuesday, pair of spectacles and case, on Douglas or Government streets. Reward on returning same to 749 Pisguard street.

WANTED—Boy for working in bakery. Apply R. Morrison & Co., Central Bakery

T. N. HIBBEN & CO. Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Have You Made Your Selection?

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EXCLUSION OF THE ORIENTALS

SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT PUBLIC MEETING

Many Resolutions Were Passed at the Conclusion of Speeches.

The public meeting held in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening under the auspices of the Asiatic Exclusion League, was well attended, the hall being crowded.

Speeches were delivered by J. Martin and J. H. Hawthornthwaite and then the gathering became very productive of resolutions. Before the meeting closed everyone in sight was condemned after which it was decided to hold another public meeting in the Victoria theatre in two weeks.

The meeting was presided over by John Jardine, the president of the local branch of the Exclusion League. In opening he referred to the work which was being done by the Anti-Asiatic Leagues in the province. The one object in view was the maintenance of the province for the white race.

Mr. Martin had been staunch in his support of the cause ever since he came to British Columbia. The membership of the league should be much larger than it was.

A letter of thanks for the invitation to attend the meeting was read from Hon. Richard McBride, who expressed himself as heartily in favor with the object of excluding Orientals from the province.

This announcement was greeted with laughter and groans.

The chairman said that Mr. Macdonald would have been in attendance if a previous engagement had not prevented it.

J. Martin.

Joseph Martin said his appearance was not to be taken as indicating that he was about to re-enter politics. He paid a compliment to John Jardine, who "was a honest man and don't tell lies."

Mr. Martin said he favored total exclusion and had always held to that. The present situation in the province was due to the fact that those most concerned in the subject forgot altogether about the situation when election day came.

He was sorry that Hon. Mr. McBride was not present to hear what he (Mr. Martin) had to say. He would like to have Sir Wilfrid Laurier present also.

Dealing with local politics Mr. Martin said they had had the spectacle of the Natal Act being simply played with. He had never seen a subject of such importance played with as Mr. McBride had done with the Natal Act. The speaker referred to the fact that it had been intimated that Mr. Bowser introduced the Natal Act at the intimation of Mr. McBride because the latter had to go away. It was really a government measure. Mr. McBride went to Ottawa and stated then that the act was not going to be assented to by the Lieut.-Governor. It was a disgraceful proceeding for Mr. McBride knowing that the bill was not to be assented to to have Mr. Bowser go through the farce of pushing it through the House. What responsible government meant was that the representatives of the people had all to say in the government. He did not attack the Lieut.-Governor. He must take it for granted that the Lieut.-Governor refused to assent only after consultation with the premier. Mr. McBride did not, he thought, understand what was meant by responsible government. The Lieut.-Governor could, like the King, only act on the advice of the prime minister. There would be a rebellion of terrible consequences in England if the King undertook to act without the advice of his ministers. The speaker refused to take the refusal of the Lieut.-Governor to give assent to the bill only as the act of the government. He would not attack the Lieut.-Governor who had not the privilege of replying. The Lieut.-Governor could not reply. The premier was the responsible party.

He took exception to the ruling of the speaker in denying the right of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion of impeachment. He referred to the action of the Governor-General in refusing assent to the appointment of a long list of Tory heelers to office after Sir Chas. Tupper had been defeated. When that came up for discussion in the House of Commons and a resolution was introduced criticising Lord Aberdeen's action, nothing was heard against it. It was a subject to be discussed. It was not the representative of the King that was criticized but his advisers.

Premier McBride had told them at Ottawa to never mind the Natal Act that was being disallowed. He was responsible, but he said responsible government or no responsible government, "I am going to hold on to power until I am kicked out." He hoped the people would deal with a man who asked to be kicked out when election day came. Richard McBride was premier because of the action of a lot of Liberals headed by Hon. William Templeman and the Times which saw in him all kinds of good qualities. Mr. McBride had his good points. He was a first class electioneerer and could come up to the bar more often than any one else he had known. But Mr. McBride was preferred to himself (Mr. Martin) who did not do these kind of things. (Loud laughter in which Mr. Martin joined.)

Mr. McBride, said the speaker, did not understand public questions. He knew nothing about them and his speeches so revealed him.

On the subject of Dominion politics, Mr. Martin referred to the dispatch of Hon. Mr. Lemieux to Japan. He had read Mr. Lemieux's speech, and he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Lemieux had shown himself a statesmen. He disagreed with his conclusions, but he had stated the facts connected with the subject exactly. This was a lot in these days when they had men like Richard McBride, say he would stay in power whether the constitution was smashed to pieces or not.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux showed that he understood the question fully. It was not alone a labor question. Mr. Lemieux went deeper, he stated that wherever the Mongolian and Caucasian met there was dislike engendered. The sentiments in Mr. Lemieux's speech could not be improved upon, where he described the feeling against the Asiatics.

Mr. Martin went into the history of the treaty with Japan. Mr. Nosse, when it was proposed by the Dominion government to strike out the immigration clauses of the treaty and assured the government that if this was left in he could give assurances that only a limited number would be allowed to enter. That was done, and the Japanese, when the treaty was made, neglected the assurances given, and 7,000 Japanese came in in 1907. The excuse given by the Japanese to Mr. Lemieux for breaking the contract was that a contract had been entered into by the C. P. R. and by Mr. Dunsmuir with Mr. Gotoh. That was no excuse. He differed from Mr. Lemieux from that point. He believed that the necessary six months' notice should have been given and the treaty terminated.

Mr. Martin contended that the trade with Japan did not materially benefit British Columbia. The letter of the Japanese statesman on this subject did not show that a settlement was reached. The Japanese promised to look to their own dignity and their own treaty rights first before restriction was to follow.

The Dominion government pleaded for imperial interests on the subject. The imperial authorities asked them to pass a Natal Act. Why did they not do it? It was not for the government of Canada to interpret what was the imperial interests. The imperial government did that. If the imperial authorities said there was danger to the empire if a certain course was taken, then it became Canada to stand by the empire. But there was no such demand from the imperial authorities. Canadians were charged with Canadian affairs.

The Natal Act had been disallowed, and the assurances of the Japanese were accepted by the government because their government knew that the corporations which wanted these Orientals had the money to supply.

He hoped to see in the province of British Columbia the McBride government and the supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier defeated at the next election.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite described as cowardly the absence of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. McBride from the meeting. With respect to Mr. Martin, the speaker said that he knew of no man who could make a question clearer. "But if there is anything to obscure I know of no man who can do it better than the same Joe."

If the Lieutenant-Governor was attacked it was the duty of the government of Mr. McBride to defend his action. The Lieutenant-Governor had had ample opportunity to defend himself by stating whether he had been advised by the McBride government or by the government at Ottawa. Both of the governments denied that they gave any advice. Mr. Dunsmuir must have done it on his own authority, and practically for his own advantage.

For over 200 years the crowned head of England had not dared to refuse to give assent to a bill. Yet the tyrant over James Bay dared to do this.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite contended that there was nothing to be gained by voting for one party and then another. Mr. Martin said he had voted for Mr. McBride at the last election. He voted for what he did not want, and got it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin said that he would agree that the limit of voting first for one party and then another had about been reached, and a party of principle should be started.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said this was the Socialist party, and he would welcome Joe Martin to the ranks.

The speaker said that he had been prevented from taking a constitutional course in the House by an interpretation of rule 15 of the House from impeaching the Lieutenant-Governor. He had had redress by attacking the Lieutenant-Governor at a public meeting in Vancouver. He had been criticised for the language used. He had used the words in describing the Lieutenant-Governor as a "human hyena." But the context must be taken in connection with the words. He had used them after describing Mr. Dunsmuir as laughing when reference was made by him (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) in describing a disaster in the mine. If Mr. Dunsmuir objected to the language he would withdraw it, and describe his action as an "inhuman hyena."

He advocated the course proposed by himself to have a royal commission appointed from the imperial authorities to go into the subject.

J. Staples moved a resolution setting forth that, whereas, the Wellington Colliery Company, of which James Dunsmuir was president, had entered into a contract for Japanese labor, that therefore the proper authorities should be asked to have an investigation with the object of dismissing the Lieut.-Governor from office.

This was seconded by J. C. Watters.

Mr. Martin hoped the motion would not be carried. If a workman was occupying the position of Lieut.-Governor he would have to take the advice of the premier. He would agree with it if it was worded so as to attach to Mr. McBride the credit for disallowing the bill for that was where it should belong.

Mr. Staples, the mover, said they had a right to demand Mr. Dunsmuir's dismissal. If they could not "they knew what was taking place in Portugal." (Laughter).

The motion was carried, although several objected to it and voted against it.

On the rising of those who voted against it groans were uttered by a large section of the audience.

Mr. Jardine reprimanded those who took such a course, pointing out that there should be liberty for everyone to hold what views they pleased.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite moved, seconded by Mr. Martin, that Hon. Mr. McBride and Sir Wilfrid Laurier be condemned for their courses in connection with the Oriental question.

This was carried.

S. Perry Mills disapproved of the motions that had been passed. He stated he was in favor of Asiatic exclusion but wanted the subject approached in a constitutional way. He moved in favor of the necessary six months' notice being given for the termination of the treaty with Japan as the proper course to take.

This motion carried.

John Ray, from the gallery, moved that a mass meeting should be held in the Victoria theatre in two weeks time, and Hon. Richard McBride, J. A. Macdonald and J. H. Hawthornthwaite should be asked to address it.

This carried and the meeting dispersed.

New Way to Be Well

HEALTHFULNESS OF ORANGES.

The one lesson which most people never seem to learn is, how to guard their health.

We have been eating oranges since time immemorial, yet, how many of us know that orange juice contains a medicinal principle which has a marked action on the stomach, bowels, kidneys and skin. Some physicians go so far as to say that they can cure the average case of indigestion, constipation, billiousness and dark skin with orange juice and proper diet.

This can be easily proved to the satisfaction of any sufferer. Take the juice of one or two oranges every morning before breakfast, take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" every night at bedtime, exercise a reasonable care in diet, and the proof will be found in health.

The cure will be greatly assisted and hastened by taking "Fruit-a-tives" in conjunction with the orange juice. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in which the medicinal principle of oranges, apples, figs and prunes are many times increased by the special way in which they are combined. Then tonics are added and the whole made into tablets. "Fruit-a-tives" may be obtained at all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price 50c a box—6 for $2.50. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

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Great White Sale Termination

OUR GREAT WHITE SALE will terminate in a few days, owing to large arrivals of spring costumes and goods for which we must find adequate display space. Every lady who has not yet seized this unique occasion to replenish her wardrobe with the daintiest lingerie at extremely low prices should visit our showrooms during the course of the next few days.

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Long Silk Gloves Double Tipped — THE LADIES' STORE, Government St., Victoria — Long Silk Gloves Double Tipped

Correct Dress for Evening Wear.

Fit-Reform Dress Suits and Tuxedos represent the highest order of the tailor's art.

Sumptuous fabrics—luxuriously made—they express the perfection of style, elegance and fit.

So wonderfully accurate is the Fit-Reform system of sizes that we can fit every man—abnormal as well as normal.

Dress Suits $25, $30, $35.
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Large Navel Oranges, per doz. ..... 25c.	Rhubarb, per bunch ..... 12½c.
Large Juicy Lemons, per doz. ..... 25c.	Sweet Potatoes, 3½ lbs. ..... 25c.
Large Table Apples, 3 lbs.. 25c.	Cabbage, per lb. ..... 4c.
	Lettuce, per head ..... 5c.
	Onions (nice large), 3 lbs. .. 25c.

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SETTING THE CROOKED STRAIGHT.

Up to a certain point, the speech of Mr. Joseph Martin, delivered last evening, was a very clear and fairly accurate description of the existing political conditions in British Columbia. It was when the speaker passed from the constitutional aspects of the Oriental immigration question and proceeded to deal with purely personal phases of politics in general that the rancor and bitterness of the disappointed politician displayed themselves in distortion, if not in actual misrepresentation. After portraying the character of Premier McBride with characteristic frankness and in terms which will be generally acceptable in the light of recent experiences, Mr. Martin said: "And so Mr. Templeman thought he (Mr. McBride) was a better man than my humble self." This doubtless with reference to the manner in which Mr. McBride was called upon to form a government. What are the facts in regard to that unfortunate episode in the political history of the province? Mr. McBride was the acknowledged leader of the opposition at the time of the dismissal of Premier Prior by the Lieut.-Governor of that day, Sir Henri Joly. He was selected as leader by the forces of a composite party, the most prominent elements of which were composed of Liberals of unquestioned repute and unimpeachable integrity, such as John Oliver of Delta and Charles Munro of Chilliwack, Liberals whose principles not even Mr. Martin will venture to assail. They were the men who led the attack upon the government and were primarily instrumental in its defeat. Why they selected Mr. McBride as their leader we do not know. Probably the selection was the result of a compromise designed to hold the opposition party together and unite it in its assaults upon an unworthy administration. But it is apparent to all men who are not prejudiced by thwarted personal ambition that Mr. Templeman had no more to do with the selection than did Mr. Joseph Martin himself. When the government was dismissed from office there was only one constitutional course for the Lieut.-Governor to pursue. He could not but call upon the acknowledged or titular leader of the opposition to form a government. Mr. McBride betrayed the confidence not only of the Liberals who accomplished the downfall of the government, but also the confidence of the Lieut.-Governor, by deciding to form an administration composed exclusively of Conservatives. In following this course Mr. McBride will not deny that he deliberately foreswore himself. He turned his back upon the men who were the backbone of the opposition party and proved himself a man of a moral calibre it would not be judicious to describe in written language. He was not the leader of the Conservative party in the province at the time. Charles Wilson, a leading lawyer of the province, was the Conservative leader, chosen in a Conservative convention. So that, literally, the "first Conservative government British Columiba ever had" was conceived in treachery, and its record is worthy of the character of its leader.

The foregoing are the facts in regard to the genesis of the McBride government. The Times had opposed the Prior government, as it had opposed almost every government that had been in power in the province since Confederation, for reasons which have been amply justified by the events of the past and which will be more fully justified by the events of the future. And it is a remarkable fact that although the character of Premier McBride in power has been demonstrated to be just what might have been expected of a man capable of such unexampled treachery to his colleagues, Mr. Joseph Martin, paragon of political integrity, of almost superfine excellence, friend of the workingman and of the downtrodden and oppressed—Mr. Martin, the all virtuous, actually at the last election voted in Vancouver for the candidates of the McBride government!

THE FORKED TONGUE AGAIN.

The poet, Tennyson we believe, says it is a shameful thing for men to lie. A cause which can only be sustained by "the lie circumstantial or the lie direct" must be considered a very weak cause indeed. The Colonist this morning says: "The Times hopes that the Imperial government will not declare the immigration act unconstitutional. We may remind our contemporary that the Imperial government has nothing whatever to say about the constitutionality of the acts of the British Columbia Legislature." The Times did not express the hope that the Imperial government would not declare the immigration act unconstitutional. We said, referring to Mr. Bowser's Natal Act: "Let him set that machinery in motion at once, and not tinker with it in the hope of Japan entering an immediate protest with the Imperial government and the Imperial government remonstrating with the Dominion government and inquiring whether the measure should not be vetoed as plainly inimical to Imperial interests and Imperial alliances." . . . And "we hope the Imperial government will not raise the question of the constitutionality of the act." The foregoing, we submit, is very different from expressing the hope that the Imperial government will not declare the act unconstitutional.

Our experience in British Columbia justifies the assumption that Japan will raise objections to the application of the provisions of the Bowser Act to her subjects. The Japanese government has lodged objections with the Imperial government to just such acts on previous occasions. And the Imperial government has entertained such objections and forwarded them to the Dominion government. It was in consequence of such remonstrances that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain wrote to the Governor-General of Canada in 1899: "The ground of the objection entertained by Her Majesty's government is that the method employed by the British Columbia Legislature for securing this object, while admittedly only partial and ineffective, is such as to give legitimate offence to a friendly power with which Her Majesty is, and earnestly desires to remain, on friendly terms." Further: "Any attempt to restrict immigration or to impose disqualifications on such distinctions, besides being offensive to friendly powers, is contrary to the general principles of equality which have been the guiding principles of British rule throughout the Empire, and, as your ministers are aware, Her Majesty's government were unable to allow the immigration restriction laws passed by some of the Australasian colonies in 1896 to come into operation for the same reasons as they are now urging against these laws in British Columbia."

The Premier and the Attorney-General of British Columbia propose under their so-called Natal Act to fine and imprison Japanese subjects, who, under the provisions of an Imperial treaty, have "full power to enter, travel or reside" in any part of His Majesty's dominions. Does any sane man suppose for a moment that such procedure will be allowed to pass without a protest to the Imperial government by Japan or that the remonstrance will not be passed on by the Imperial government to the Canadian government? Everyone knows what will happen, and everyone who has followed the course of the McBride government knows that the members of that government hope it will happen quickly—before the courts have an opportunity of pronouncing a judgment which will expose the hypocrisy of the government.

Mr. Joseph Martin told a Victoria audience last evening how dearly he loved this beautiful old city. Now we wonder how Mr. Martin has so long managed to dissemble his love. He was in office for a short time, and during that time everything in connection with departmental matters that was movable and he had the power to move he took over to Vancouver. Like another distinguished political personage, one of his successors as Attorney-General, Mr. Bowser, he administered his department from Vancouver. He was instrumental in having the sittings of the Supreme Court held for the most part outside of the capital, a thing unheard of in any other province of the Dominion. If he had remained in power long enough he would probably have stripped Victoria bare. Probably it is a case of "whom Joseph Martin loveth he chasteneth." Also this characteristic may account for the attitude of the mercurial gentleman towards the Liberal party, and especially towards the members of the Liberal party now representing British Columbia in the House of Commons.

* * *

Here is the judgment of the Montreal Gazette, the leading Conservative newspaper of Canada, upon the first Conservative government of British Columbia: The majority in the British Columbia Legislature has sustained the Speaker in ruling out of order a resolution calling for the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir. It will be well for the reputation of the body if this ends the matter. What has transpired so far has chiefly had the effect of persuading outsiders at least, that there are in the British Columbia legislature a lot of moral cowards afraid to accept the responsibility of their own mistakes.

What Other People Think

SPRING RIDGE CAR LINE.

To the Editor:—Re complaint of Spring Ridge car extension, issued in the Colonist of Feb. 12th, 1908, I note the writer of such complaint mentions the meat market on Gladstone avenue as one of the bases of complaint. I beg to state that I was not interviewed by the writer of same, and would further say I am by no means opposed to the extension of the car line to Stanley avenue, but will say if the line runs in the centre of Gladstone avenue there will not be sufficient room for vehicular traffic on either side of the street. I would suggest that if we are to have the extension that the track be laid on the south side of the street, which will allow sufficient room for traffic.

F. E. CLARKE,
Fernwood Market.

SATURDAY TO BE GIVEN TO GOLF

SEATTLE PLAYERS WILL VISIT CITY

The Matches Arranged With Local Players for Oak Bay Grounds.

Saturday will be a big day in golfing circles. Almost the whole of the Seattle Club will be over here and they will be entertained by the local men. Harvey Combe will be in his glory for he will meet a number of fellow enthusiasts and will do battle with at least one of them.

Local golf men like a worthy foe. The better the visitors play the better the Victorians like them. Everything points to a splendid day's sport if only the weather is propitious.

The following members of the Victoria Golf Club have been chosen to play against the Seattle Golf Club on Saturday, February 15th, and will compete against the visiting team in the order given below.

The order of starting from the first tee will be taken from the handicaps, those of the lowest handicaps starting first:

T. R. Van Tuyl, Seattle, vs. H. Combe, Victoria; T. S. Lippy, Seattle, vs. C. K. Magill, Victoria; G. L. Munn, Seattle, vs. C. J. Prior, Victoria; E. A. Strout, Seattle, vs. A. P. Luxton, Victoria; J. Gillison, Seattle, vs. J. A. Rithet, Victoria; G. F. McLaren, Seattle, vs. K. G. Scholefield, Victoria; Jos. Collins, Seattle, vs. C. W. Rhodes, Victoria; E. F. Blaine, Seattle, vs. A. W. Jones, Victoria; G. H. Tilden, Seattle, vs. Waghorn, Victoria; M. Ramsdell, Seattle, vs. S. Gordon, Victoria; O. D. Colvin, Seattle, vs. R. H. Pooley, Victoria; T. Moorhead, Seattle, vs. D. L. Gillespie, Victoria; A. S. Kerry, Seattle, vs. D. R. Irvine, Victoria; H. Ralston, Seattle, vs. J. C. Barnacle or C. G. Birch, Victoria; H. W. Roberts, Seattle, vs. W. H. Langley, Victoria; C. J. Smith, Seattle, vs. F. M. Reade, Victoria; S. H. Hedges, Seattle, vs. W. P. Pemberton, Victoria; H. Chapin, Seattle, vs. J. W. Ambery, Victoria; A. W. Tidmarsh, Seattle, vs. F. C. Gamble, Victoria; J. C. Murray, Seattle, vs. G. C. Johnston, Victoria; J. Eden, Seattle, vs. C. M. Roberts, Victoria; H. Carstens, Seattle, vs. H. A. Bromley, Victoria; J. D. Hoge, Seattle, vs. B. Wilson, Victoria; Dr. Shaw, Seattle, vs. A. Coles, Victoria; Dr. Ford, Seattle, vs. G. H. Barnard, Victoria; N. Waterhouse, Seattle, vs. H. B. Robertson, Victoria; S. Gillespie, Seattle, vs. F. J. Fulton, Victoria; L. Turner, Seattle, vs. R. H. Swinerton, Victoria; H. Lindsay, Seattle, vs. J. P. Babcock, Victoria; S. Hill, Seattle, vs. E. V. Bodwell, Victoria.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.
TEAMS FOR VANCOUVER.

The J. B. A. A. Rugby players are preparing for their game with Vancouver McGill College next Saturday. To-night the final practice will be held, but will only consist of scrum formation and half back work, so the practice will be held in the J. B. A. A. gymnasium. After the practice, which will commence sharp at 7.15 p. m., the players will turn out for a long distance run, thereby increasing stamina and staying power. The team which is to go to Vancouver will be chosen this evening and selected from the following: Johnson, Thompson, Bendrodt, Nason, Anderson, Sargison, Newcombe, O. Nason, Sweeney (captain), Miller, Spencer, Milligan, Arbuckle, McCarter, Gibson, Campbell, Morrison and Kennedy.

There will be in all four teams leaving for Vancouver on Saturday, including the Bays' Rugby and the High school hockey, Rugby and basketball teams. It is stated that a sort of reception is being arranged for the visitors, and that in the evening a skating party will be held from 10 to 12 o'clock. The High school teams are not yet chosen.

BOYS' GAME.

The Central school Rugby football team was yesterday afternoon defeated by the Collegiate school fifteen by a score of six points to nothing. The Collegiate boys showed good form, outplaying the Centrals and showing the result of regular practice under a good trainer. Meredith, of the Victoria Rugby club, has charge of the boys and has licked them into good shape.

A protest is being lodged against the Collegiate playing a boy over age. A meeting of the Schools Athletic Club is being called to consider the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Saturday will be a big day in Island soccer, but only two of the five Victoria clubs will be seen at Oak Bay. The Y. M. C. A. will have two teams playing and Nanaimo three, its senior being booked for Victoria, the intermediate at Ladysmith, and the junior at home to North Ward. The following is the list of games to be played on Saturday:

Oak Bay.

10.30 a. m.—Central vs. South Park school; Rugby.

2.45 p. m.—Y. M. C. A. vs. Nanaimo; senior soccer.

2.45 p. m.—Esquimalt vs. J. B. A. A.; senior soccer.

Beacon Hill.

10.30 a. m.—North Ward vs. Collegiate school; Rugby.

Ladysmith.

2.30 p. m.—Ladysmith vs. V. W. A. A.; intermediate soccer.

Nanaimo.

2.30 p. m.—Nanaimo vs. Y. M. C. A.; intermediate soccer.

2.30 p. m.—Nanaimo vs. North Ward; junior soccer.

Vancouver.

10.30 a. m.—Victoria vs. Vancouver; girls' hockey.

2.30 p. m.—Victoria vs. Vancouver; High school Rugby.

2.30 p. m.—J. B. A. A. vs. McGill; senior Rugby.

8 p. m.—Victoria vs. Vancouver; basketball.

The two senior soccer games to be played at Oak Bay promise to be very hotly contested. The senior Y. M. C. A. team has been a little off color recently, but intend to turn the tables on the Coal City eleven on this trip. Esquimalt and the Bays will again line up for combat, this time in the senior league. Last Saturday's practice proved easy for the Esquimalt [illegible] stiff encounter. A full list of the various teams will be chosen to-night.

HOCKEY.
HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

The High school girls have already selected their hockey representatives for the match against Vancouver next Saturday, the following selection having been made: Goal, F. Patton; full backs, A. Schwengers and F. Grant; half backs, J. Duncan, R. Nason, B. Mowat; forwards, M. Erskine, O. Grant, A. Briggs, A. Weyler and N. Hall.

YACHTING.
CLUB MEETING.

A good deal of interest is being taken in the Yacht Club meeting, which will be held to-night in the office of F. J. Neale, 635 Fort street. A large attendance is requested, as matters of general interest to all owners of yachts or power boats will come up for consideration. Anyone interested ever so slightly in sailing or boating should drop around for the meeting as matters of general interest to them are sure to come up.

The principal business of the evening will be the discussion regarding the adoption of a one class boat by members of the club or others for the purposes of racing and cruising. Drawings and specifications will be shown of a simple cat boat which it is thought may be adopted by the club, or which will be a guide for the direction of the members.

BASKETBALL.
VICTORIA VS. EVERETT.

The next international basketball game is scheduled for next Tuesday, the visiting team being Everett. Everett has a team which should make the best of the Assembly roller rink, as they play all their big matches after the fashion that the Victoria-Portland game was played. The game is not expected to be as close as the Portland game, but should prove a fast and close fight. The Assembly roller rink has again been engaged, and no doubt the large crowd which assembled for the last game will be duplicated.

IS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING HIS WIFE

Francis David of Mayne Island is on Trial in County Court.

Francis David, of Mayne Island, was this morning up before Judge Lampman charged with assaulting his wife, Elizabeth Collison, who is a cripple. Several of his children gave evidence as well as the neighbors, but the woman was unable, owing to her infirmity and for other reasons to come to the city. George Morphy appeared for the prosecution and Richard Lowe for the defence. Two of the crown witnesses were not subpoenaed as they had left the island when the summonses arrived. The man has been in jail for two weeks, and there was some delay over the matter of his electing for speedy trial, owing to the fact that the sheriff was notified of his commitment.

The first witness, Prosper David, 12 years of age, son of Francis David, Mayne Island, said his father tried to strike his mother, and pulled her down. Then he began to thump her and his mother fainted.

Cross-examined, the boy said he had just brought back the mail. His mother kept interrupting when he was reading a letter and his father asked her not to bother.

She said, "What a nasty man you are." This was repeated and then the father reached out for a pan and she tried to push him away. He then hit her with the pan and she fell over.

The boy tried to get his mother away but the man got her by the hair and tried to lift her up. He bumped her forehead on the floor holding her by the hair. She then fainted.

Witness got some water and threw in her face and she came to. Her arm was bleeding from his father having jumped on it. After his mother fainted, his father went to the barn and remained there until after dark.

In answer to Judge Lampman the boy said his father had beaten his mother before.

Frances David, a little girl between ten and eleven, daughter of Francis David confirmed what her brother had said. She took the baby out and when she returned, her mother was trying to get off the floor.

In answer to the Judge she said she took the baby out for fear it should get hurt. The baby was a year and a half old.

Manuel David, 8 years of age, son of the accused, said he saw his father and mother scuffing on the floor.

Dr. G. R. Baker, Charles W. Burnett and William H. Wallace also gave evidence for the prosecution.

The case is in progress this afternoon.

PRESENTATION TO PREMIER.

Conservative Members Will Give Him Oil Painting of Himself.

This evening at the Empress hotel there will be a gathering of the Conservative members of the legislature. The members making the Empress their headquarters during the session will entertain all the others of their own political faith.

During the evening the presentation of the oil painting of Hon. Richard McBride, which was done by the artist, Mr. Hatch, of Winnipeg, last summer, will be made to the premier.

MARINE NOTES.

A cable from Yokohama states that the sailing of the steamship "Tosa Maru" took place from that port on the 5th inst. She has 47 passengers and 165 measurement tons of cargo for discharge at this port. The Tosa is due to arrive on the 20th of February.

The Atlantic steamship lines have now notified all their agents throughout the country regarding the advance in all Atlantic passenger rates. This took effect on February 10th and in some [illegible] higher than it was before the recent cut.

The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ning Chow left Yokohama on the 6th inst. and is due to arrive here on the 21st. She has about 900 tons of general cargo for Victoria.

—The keel of the new G. T. P. river steamer for the Skeena was laid yesterday at Alex. Watson's yards. The vessel will be about the same size as the Port Simpson, launched for the Hudson's Bay Company yesterday. The G. T. P. steamer will be used in the freighting trade, however.

Quite a number of J. B. A. A. oarsmen turned out yesterday afternoon in the single oar rowing shells of the club. They gave somewhat of a summer appearance to the bay.

Attractive Bargains on Friday

TO-MORROW'S BARGAIN LIST at the Big Store is especially attractive. Notable among these are the splendid savings which are to be made in the Housewares Section on everyday needs. The prices snown here emphasize the savings.

Toilet Sets
SPECIAL

TOILET SETS marked at remarkably low figures is one of the leading attractions for to-morrow. These are in assorted decorations and are sold at $4.75 per set, but for to-morrow we have marked them at, per set $3.90

Kneading Pans, Specially Priced

25c SPECIAL TO-MORROW

We are offering splendid bargains in Kneading Pans. These are covered and are made of heavy planished tin, very strongly made, with handles on the side. Large size, regular value 50c. Special for to-morrow .... 25¢

To-morrow's Special Bargain in Clothes Racks

CLOTHES RACKS, containing five arms, just the thing for the kitchen. Can be screwed to the wall and the arms put back out of the way, which makes it a very handy article. Regular price was 25c. Special for to-morrow 15c

Bread Boards Reduced for To-morrow's Selling

BREAD BOARD, with grooved edge. Regular value 25c Special to-morrow .... 10¢
BREAD BOARD, nicely decorated. Regular value 35c. Special for to-morrow .... 25¢

Clearance Sale Fine Haviland China Dinnerware

MEAT DISHES. 12 in. size. Regular price $1. Special to-morrow 50c
GRAVY BOATS. Regular price $1.50. Special to-morrow 50c
OLIVE TRAYS. Regular 50c. Special to-morrow 25c
SOUP PLATES. Regular price 35c. Special to-morrow 10c
BUTTER PADS. Regular price 10c. Special to-morrow 5c
CREAM JUGS. Regular price 10c. Special to-morrow 5c
COUPE SALAD BOWLS. Regular price $1. Special to-morrow 50c
VEGETABLE DISHES. Regular price $2.50. Special to-morrow $1.00
SOUP TUREENS. Regular price $4.50. Special to-morrow $1.00
SUGAR BOWLS. Regular price $1.00. Special to-morrow 50c

Semi-Porcelain Dinnerware at Half-Price and Less

SLOP BOWLS. Regular price 25c. To-morrow 10c
BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES. Regular price 15c. To-morrow 10c
DESSERT PLATES. Regular price 15c. To-morrow 10c
BREAKFAST PLATES. Regular price 20c. To-morrow 10c
SAUCE DISHES. Regular price 10c. To-morrow 5c
OATMEAL DISHES. Regular price 15c. To-morrow 10c
TEA POTS. Regular price 75c. To-morrow 25c
SOUP TUREENS. Regular price $3.50 to $6.00. To-morrow $1.00
MEAT DISHES. Large size. Regular price $2. To-morrow $1.00
FRIUT BOWLS. 9-inch size. Regular price 50c. To-morrow 25c

To-Morrow for Hearth Rugs and Mats

We give unusual prominence to Hearth Rugs and Mats to-morrow, when every Rug in stock will be on sale at tempting reductions.

English Axminster Rugs Go Down

24 AXMINSTER RUGS, in deep rich pile, have floral and Oriental designs, size 36 inches x 72 inches. Regular price $4.50 each. To-morrow's sale $3.40

20 RUGS, in extra heavy (wool back) Axminster in choice designs, size 32 x 66. Regular price $6.75. To-morrow's sale, each $5.40

Mohair Plush Rugs

This dependable rug is too well known to need more than to mention that every rug in stock goes on sale as follows:

Size 12 x 30. Regular $1.25. To-morrow $1.00
Size 18 x 36. Regular $2.25. To-morrow $1.80
Size 27 x 54. Regular $6.75. To-morrow $5.40

Saxony Axminster Rugs

In 12 excellent designs in floral, conventional and Orientals, 3 sizes, as follows:

Size 18 x 36. Regular $1.25. To-morrow $1.00
Size 27 x 54. Regular $2.50. To-morrow $2.00
Size 36 x 63. Regular $4.00. To-morrow $3.20

Reversible Smyrna Rugs

Size 30x60. Regular $4.00, for $3.20
Size 36 x 72. Regular $4.50, for $3.60
Size 36 x 72. Regular $5.00, for $4.00

Another Lot Carpet Sample Ends

75 pieces of Tapestry, Brussels and Axminster in 1¼ yard lengths.
Tapestry and Brussels, each 75c
Axminster, each $1.50

Special in New Madras Muslins

For TO-MORROW we offer 200 pieces Madras, Fancy Swiss Muslins and Scrims at special prices.
45-inch Ecru Madras Muslin. To-morrow, special, per yard 25c
45-inch Fancy Figured Muslin. To-morrow, special, per yard 25c
48-inch Ecru Scrim. To-morrow, special, per yard 25c

Sale of Linen Seconds at Unusually Low Prices

TO-MORROW we are placing on sale a large assortment of linen seconds in Table Cloths and Napkins. These, as we have said, are a little imperfect, but in many instances can hardly be detected. The prices for to-morrow are unusually low

Splendid Economies on Ladies' Corset Covers To-morrow

Owing to these being slightly soiled through being handled on the counters, we are placing on sale a few odd lines of Ladies' Corset Covers. These are in very dainty and pretty effects and can be had to-morrow for less than half of their usual value. Any lady who wishes to get high quality corset covers at a low quality price will be here to-morrow. Regular value 35c to 50c. Special to-morrow .... 25¢

Regular values 60c to 75c. Special to-morrow 35c
Regular values 85c to $1.25. Special to-morrow 50c
Regular values $1.50 to $1.75. Special to-morrow 75c
Regular values $2.00 to $2.25. Special to-morrow $1.00

EXTRA SPECIAL. Ladies' Trimmed Hats, felt shapes, with bows and wings. To-morrow $1.50

David Spencer, Ltd

EXTRA SPECIAL. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose. Regular values 35c. To-morrow, per pair 25c

MALT and HYPOPHOSPHITES
Combined with the active principles of COD LIVER OIL.

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate or to anyone needing a tonic.

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST
Gov't. St., Near Yates St.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Four Good Building Lots
ON DUCHESS STREET
EACH 60 FEET X 120 FEET.
Only $650
APPLY
P. R. BROWN, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

THE SYSTEM BUILDING TONIC
BEEF, IRON AND WINE
$1.00 a Bottle
Nothing Can Equal It When Got at
B. C. DRUG STORE
J. TEAGUE,
Old No., 27 Johnson St. New No., 541
Phone 354.

What's the difference between Paderewski and one who is fortunate enough to hear him play? One plays for his pay, the other pays for his play.

There's an immense difference between the ordinary kind of porter. and. Carnegie's. In the ordinary kind you may be imbibing you know not what—perhaps an improper brew that may cause severe bilious headhealthful. The recent analyunhalthful. The recent analysis of the Pure Food Inspection Laboratory declares Carnegie's Porter to be "A pure malt beverage, free from any kind of preservative." It is the beverage of health. If your dealer cannot supply you with Carnegie's famous Porter, bottled at Gothenburg, Sweden, we will see that you get this unrivaled brand if you will kindly telephone us.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co's
TABLOIDS
The famous English make (never their equal shown) are always to be found here:
AMMONIATED QUININE TABLOIDS.
CASCARA TABLOIDS.
MENTHOL & EUCALYPTUS PASTILLE TABLOIDS.
GLYCERINE, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT PASTILLE TABLOIDS.

PARKES
Indigestion Mixture
The best Dyspepsia Cure known. Per bottle 50c.

TERRY & MARETT
The Prescription Druggists
Southeast cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

LOOK UP THESE OFFERS THEY ARE SNAPS.
TWO GOOD HOUSES
$2,500.00
A GOOD COTTAGE
$1,500.00
CLOSE IN,
OFF OAK BAY AVENUE.
As a renting proposition, these will show good returns.
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INSURANCE AGENTS.
Fire, Life, Accident.
Money to Loan, Real Estate,
COAL AND WOOD FOR SALE.
18 VIEW STREET.
Phone 1383.

DEAVILLE SONS & CO.
FAMILY GROCERS, ETC.
HILLSIDE AND FIRST ST.
If you Phone us your order we guarantee satisfaction. Price and quality and prompt delivery may be relied on. Phone 324

Local News

—To make room for large spring stock, The Elite will sell $3 and $4 hats for 50c.

—Look in Pennock's window, 624 Yates street, at the bake dish he is offering for $20.00 The price is reduced $1.00 every day until sold.

—For evening wear: Long silk gloves in white, cream and black. Special price 85c. a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

—This evening at 8.30 o'clock a meeting of the Swastika Club will be held in No. 3 hall, A. O. U. W. building. All members are requested to be present.

—The estate of Arthur Stopford Francis, who some time ago committed suicide by shooting himself, was sworn to yesterday and the amount of $230 less expenses will be handed over to his widow, who lives in England.

—Odd Fellows' Ball, St. Valentine's night, 14th, A. O. U. W. Hall. Good supper.

—Yesterday afternoon a Japanese named Hanegal, for some time a resident of Victoria, was taken in charge by the police and will be sent to the asylum at New Westminster to-day. The man is quite insane and while not violent, is in too serious a condition to be allowed his liberty.

—This evening the tenth round of the Fernwood's five hundred tournament will be held in the club rooms, Gladstone avenue. Including this round there are three more to play in this competition, and all players are urged to attend. J. Renouf, J. Peden and A. Gilson are the committee in charge of the entertainment.

—This afternoon and evening the St. Agnes Guild of St. James church are holding their social entertainment at the residence of Mrs. George, 217 Quebec street. There will be afternoon tea and home-made candy. During the evening there will be instrumental music and singing. The members of the guild hope to receive the patronage of their friends.

—Yesterday flags of the C. P. R. steamship company's vessels in port were half-masted out of respect to the memory of Capt. Frederick Charles Winther, pilot on the steamer Amur, who passed away at St. Joseph's hospital. The funeral will take place from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company, Government street, Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

—The ladies of Knox church will entertain friends on Friday evening in the church schoolroom on Stanley avenue. This being St. Valentine's day the character of this social function will be in keeping with the day. Games, music and refreshments will form the programme. A nominal charge will be made, the proceeds to go in aid of the church debt.

—The public are invited to be sure to skate in costume to-night at the rink. The manager says "If you have no fancy costume and cannot get one do not stay away, put on your mother's wrapper and a mask, or your father's linen duster and a mask, or a domino, or slip on a pair of large overhalls and stuff a pillow in the front, or black your face and tie a red handkerchief around your neck. You may win some sort of prize, but come, any way, you are sure to have a good time as they always do, at the skating carnival."

—Last Tuesday evening one of the three great national celebrations of Japan was held in the Japanese Methodist mission rooms, Broughton street. The one celebrated was the foundation of the empire, counting from the first recorded emperor's reign, or 2,568 years ago. Mr. Hawai, the chairman, opened the meeting by giving out a hymn, followed by Mr. Amaya reading Romans, 13th chapter. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Kumabara. After this games and amusements were indulged in. There was a fair number present.

—Last evening the social committee of the Y. M. C. A. served an oyster supper to about 50 ladies, all members of the Y. M. C. A. Ladies' Auxiliary. The table was well set off in red and white. The oysters were served in plenty, and evidence that the social committee, under the leadership of W. B. Fisher, put up a good stew, is found in the fact that second helpings were numerous. After the banquet Mrs. Andrews, the president of the auxiliary, thanked the workers for the spread, to which W. B. Fisher replied on behalf of the board, who had given the supper. Tom Dalzell rendered two of his inimitable comic songs, and the ladies dispersed in time to attend the football concert.

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It never attacks unless you are off your guard—run down. Keep your health and strength up to the mark and you are safe.

"BOVRIL" gives vitality and strength. An occasional cup of "BOVRIL" will keep your health up to top notch. Its use prevents many an attack of Grip. Try as a change two or three spoonsful of milk in a cup of "BOVRIL."

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You act with wisdom. It keeps our money right at home. We are offering:
SMITH'S SWISS CREAM CRACKERS, per tin 30c
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Carne's Up-to-date Grocery
Next to C. P. R. Office, Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

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The purchase of a SUIT OF CLOTHES represents an investment that demands the most careful consideration of money spent. We have justly earned a continental reputation for selling stylish and well-fitting Suits and Overcoats of all kinds. Conditions have created the opportunity to obtain all our English and Scotch Tweeds at reductions which means from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. off regular price.

To all we extend the fullest invitation to come and inspect our Suits and to make comparison. No obligations to buy.

Beginning Monday, this sale will continue for One Week Only.

All $30 Hand Tailored Suits $20.00
All $20 Hand Tailored Suits.....$13.75

Finch & Finch
The Exclusive Style Store
Hatters 1107 Government St.

—The private bills committee of the legislative will take up the city's application for amendments to the cities water works act.

—Odd Fellows' Ball, St. Valentine's night, 14th, A. O. U. W. Hall. Good music.

—A meeting of the Phrenological Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 8 p. m. Subject: "Choice of Pursuits," come and get interested. All are welcome.

—The railway committee of the legislature met this forenoon and considered the charter of the Vancouver & Nicola railway. The character of the railway was changed from that of a narrow guage to standard guage. The time for expending the initial $10,000 was shortened from January, 1911 to January, 1909.

—The Victoria Teachers' Institute will hold their regular quarterly meeting to-morrow afternoon at 2.30. Mr. Wallace, of Flewin's nursery, will give a paper on "Wild Flowers of British Columbia," and Miss Mills, the city drawing instructor, will lecture on "Old Masters in Painting." Doubtless all the teachers will take opportunity of hearing these instructive papers.

GOT THREE MONTHS.

Frequenter of Bawdy House Sentenced —Other Cases in Police Court.

In the police court this morning the man, J. Frederick, who was brought up yesterday on the charge of frequenting a house of ill-fame, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. J. A. Aikman defended and the adjournment until to-day was allowed in order that counsel might look up some authorities.

The man Johansen, who assaulted the sheriff in the execution of his duty, was again remanded.

An Indian was fined $25 or a month in jail for having whiskey in his possession.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fuller, who have been residing in this city for about 12 months, left this morning by the Princess Royal and the North Coast Limited for their home in Essex, New York. Mr. Fuller is delighted with Victoria, and stated that just as soon as he gets back he will dispose of his interests in New York and return to take up his permanent residence here. During his lengthy stay in Victoria Mr. Fuller invested considerably. He is especially taken up with the equable climate of Victoria.

* * *

A. R. Langley left this morning for Oakland, California, to accompany Mrs. Langley home after a short sojourn at that resort.

* * *

R. W. Mason will leave to-morrow by steamer Chippewa and the North Coast Limited for New York, where he will connect with the Cunarder Etruria for Liverpool.

* * *

A. C. Flumerfelt left this morning by the Princess Royal and the North Coast Limited on a business trip to Spokane.

CITY PROPERTY IS STILL SELLING

Forty-three Lots Sold in Three Days at Central Park.

Real estate seems to be on the move again. The Central Park property, which has been sub-divided by Maysmith & Rogers, the successors to the Globe Agency Co., put 88 lots on the market on Monday morning. By Wednesday they had sold 43 of them, leaving only 45. These are going fast and anyone wishing to secure one or two should do so at once, before the best have been picked over.

The feature of the sales which have been made on this estate is the fact that so many of the lots have been purchased for the purpose of building homes. Many will be commenced at once. Cash has been paid for most of the property so that it will be seen that the business that is being done is no fake speculation, but real sound business transactions.

EAGLES' BALL.

Preparations For the Event Which Is Soon to Take Place.

Last evening, after the regular meeting of Victoria Aerie, No. 12, Eagles lodge, the hall committe met and decided to hold the ball on Thursday evening, February 27th, in the Assembly hall. The committee also decided to give handsome prizes for the following: Finest costumed lady masker, finest costumed gentleman masker, best national character lady, best original character lady (representing any business firm or stock in trade), best original character gentleman (representing any business firm or stock in trade), best sustained character lady, best sustained character gentleman, best original character gentleman (representing trade or profession), best character representing Eagles (lady), best character representing Eagles (gentleman), most comical character lady, most comical character gentleman; prize for selling most tickets, and several beautiful consolation prizes for both ladies and gentlemen.

Tickets may be obtained from Fletcher Bros.' music store, Blair's photo studio, or from any of the committee; Frank LeRoy, chairman; J. M. Hughes, secretary; W. B. Smith, W. Blair, W. Sweeney, H. Bender, P. Shandler, H. Proctor, T. M. Brayshaw. The music will be exceptionally good, as it is in the hands of Prof. Bantley, augmented by a large orchestra. A platform will be built in the centre of the hall, so the music will be heard in all parts of the hall.

—Try the 35c lunch and dinner at the Cosy Corner Café.

WILL HOLD ELECTION IN THE CITY AGAIN

Young People of St. Andrew's Church Will Reopen Municipal Questions.

The municipal elections are to be run over again, not because the people of Victoria are dissatisfied with the results, but to instruct the young people in public speaking. A mock election is to be held by the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Monday, February 17th, at 8 o'clock in the lecture room of the church. The society has been most successful this winter with their debates, and are to be congratulated upon their efforts to foster public speaking among the young people of Victoria. It is through the aid of such societies that many of our public speakers of to-day have learnt the art, and no doubt their efforts will have their reward.

The election on Monday night is to fill the position of mayor, aldermen and school trustees of Victoria. There are two candidates for each position, and one is to be elected for each office. The speakers have been carefully selected from the members of the society, and each one is no mean speaker. They have gone into the different subjects very carefully, and the public can be assured that no matter who are elected the public affairs of Victoria will be put in trusty hands. The water question, saloon question, streets, etc., will be settled forever, and Victoria will open on a new era of prosperity. It is a great pity that the city fathers have their weekly meeting on that night, for without doubt they would learn many things and get many points.

Mr. White is acting as retiring mayor, but has decided to contest the position again. Mr. Hughes, who has lately come from Liverpool, laden with new ideas, will endeavor to show the weak policy of the last mayor, and, if elected, will no doubt wake up Victoria.

For aldermen, G. Brown, who is retiring, will also contest his office again, while Mr. Hescott will do his best to put a little new blood into the coming council.

The school matters are not to be left out. They have been gone into most minutely, and every question, from the Oriental to the teachers' salaries, will be well discussed. Mr. Crowther and Mr. Cullin will contest this position, and invite the present Victoria school trustees to come and get a few points.

The six speakers are to be allowed fifteen minutes each to define and debate their platform; and as the speakers are all divided in their views, an excellent debate cannot help but be the result.

Printed ballots have been prepared, and everyone who attends the meeting will be given an opportunity at the close of the speeches to vote for one mayor, one alderman and one school trustee. The ladies are all to be given the suffrage, and they need not go to the legislature assembly to get the right.

Great pains have been taken to make this election a success, and the society well deserves a large audience. The meeting is open to the public, and everybody, whether belonging to the church or not, is welcome. There is no charge of any kind.

THE ORPHANS' HOME COMMITTEE MEET

E. Crow Baker Resigned from the Position of Treasurer.

The committee of management of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home met yesterday afternoon with the president, Charles Hayward, in the chair, and Messrs. Lawson, Helmcken, Goodacre and Secretary Scowcroft being also present.

The resignation of E. Crow-Baker from the position of secretary, was received and accepted with regret, and he was thanked for his services in the past. A committee consisting of the chairman and Mr. Lawson were appointed to recommend a successor. Mr. Scowcroft was given the necessary power to sign cheques until another appointment was made.

Mrs. James T. Dickson was placed on the ladies' committee in place of Mrs. Wake, who resigned.

Several accounts were passed and a certain amount of routine work was disposed of.

—Ladies' Fancy Hosiery—Spun silk hosiery in pale blue, cream and black, $1.25 a pair; lace lisle thread hosiery in white, grey, champagne, tan and black. Special price 50c. a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

—J. McFadden, Jr., of Salt Spring Island, a lad of about 15, pleaded guilty to stealing a boat, was allowed out on suspended sentence by Judge Lampman, before whom he was tried yesterday afternoon. The boy's father is becoming responsible for his future conduct.

IN A GARDEN OF DREAMS
AND ALL THE FAVORITE NUMBERS FROM THE FAVORITE OPERA
THE RED FEATHER
NOW ON SALE AT
Fletcher Bros.
1231 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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AS
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ABSOLUTELY PURE, AS REQUIRED BY THE PURE FOOD LAWS OF 1907.
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Japanese Fancy Goods. Best Store to Get An ORIENTAL SOUVENIR
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VICTORIA, B. C.
The Mikado Bazaar.

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Full stocks of the above varieties now on hand. Place your order early. We will reserve for you until required.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.
Phones 157-120. Cor. Pandora and Broad Sts

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale from Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

ORCHARD SPRAYING
WM. ROBERTSON
1345 Pembrooke Street
Has imported a Gasoline Engine and Appliances for SPRAYING, and solicits the patronage of those that require his services.

University School
FOR BOYS
VICTORIA, B. C.
PRICIPALS
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Cantab
J. C. BARNACLE, Esq, London Univ.
Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B. A. (Oxford), and E. Cartwright, Esq., Jesus College (Cambridge).
Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston R. M. C., the professions and commercial life.
UPPER SCHOOL—Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond road.
LOWER SCHOOL—Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.
The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6th, 1908.
Apply REV. W. W. BOLTON. Phone 1320.

NEW ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of SIGNOR CLAUDIO
Having formed a first-class orchestra, I beg to announce that I am prepared to furnish music for all occasions. Any number of instruments desired.
Address: 75 FORT ST.

The Seamen's Institute
12 LANGLEY STREET.
Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 5 p. m.

Building Lots
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Houses Built
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D. H. Bale
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Corner Fort St. and Stadacona Ave
Phone 1140.

A SAFE AND SURE INVESTMENT FOR $300
Will pay 7 per cent. and double the principal in one year. Apply
WM. E. LAIRD
Room 19-20,
1006 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Y.M.C.A.
PITMAN SHORTHAND
MODERN SHORT COURSE
Monday and Friday, 8 p. m.
Students must enrol this week.
Rates: $2.00 per month to members; $4.00 per month to non-members.
Mr. W. Suttle, Instructor.
See the general secretary.

LIBERAL ROOMS
1230 GOVERNMENT ST.
(Upstairs.)
Open from 10 a. m. till 9:30 p. m.
A convenient place for all friends of the Liberal Party to gather.
Copies of the daily papers and the Hansard and all parliamentary reading kept on file.
If you have not had your name put on the Voters' List call up and do so before it is too late.

FIRST AS USUAL
EDISON GOLD MOULDED RECORDS
HARRY LAUDER
EDISON RECORDS
HERE IS THE LIST:
19173—Rob Roy Mackintosh
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19175—Tobermory
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19177—Safest o' the Family
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Call and hear them. They are the best comic records issued for some time.
WAITT'S
Music Store
LARGEST EDISON DEALERS
1004 GOVT. ST.

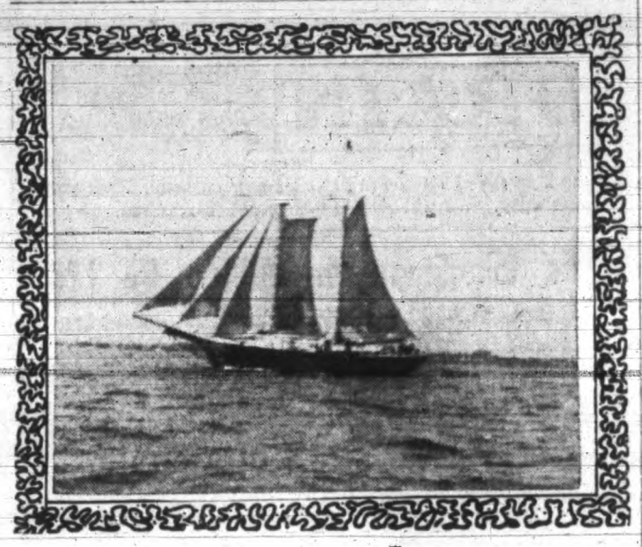
The Anglo-American Polar Expedition: RESULTS ACHIEVED IN FAR NORTH

By Vilkjalmn Stefansson, in Harpers' Monthly Magazine

ALTHOUGH IT SUFFERED the misfortune of shipwreck, the Anglo-American Polar expedition has achieved results of great interest to scientific men; and geographers are looking toward the continuation of its work with perhaps rather keener interest than toward that of any other expedition at present in the field, for its work is being continued in the least known, the largest unexplored, section of the Arctic world.

The joint commanders—Ernest De-Koven Leffingwell, of Chicago, and Enjar Mikkelsen, of Copenhagen, Denmark — met as members of the first Ziegler expedition to Franz-Josef Land in 1901. Previous to this Captain Mikkelsen had been a member of the Amdrup East Greenland expedition. Personally congenial and of kindred ambition, they soon formed the project which they are now engaged in carrying out.

The choice of the field was well-nigh inevitable. Nansen had pointed out — and he was not the first to do so—that



Schooner Duchess of Bedford, as She Was Pulling Out from Victoria for the Arctic.

for those whose aim was not merely the reaching of the earth's mathematical pole, but rather the widening of the field of geographic and scientific knowledge, the place where there still remained great things to be done was the Arctic between Banks Land and the New Siberian Islands. In that region no one had definite knowledge of conditions, though many guessed and theorized. The limits of the continental shelf were undetermined; many thought the whole Beaufort Sea shallow and the probable seat of unknown lands; the ocean currents were supposed to flow eastward along the coast of Alaska, and peculiarities of the tides observed by Sir John Franklin and Dease and Simpson were supposed to indicate a land mass to the north of Point Barrow. There were many theories and much discussion; evidently it was desirable that some one should go and see.

The expedition, as it finally took form, was supported by several private individuals, by the Royal Geographical Society of London, the American Geographical Society of New York, and by Harper's Magazine. The ship was the property of the Duchess of Bedford, in whose honor she was named.

The expedition sailed from Victoria, British Columbia, May 22nd, 1906. Besides her crew, she carried the scientific members of the party, with the exception of the writer, an ethonologist by profession, whose business it was to study the Arctic Eskimo east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Fear that the schooner might be unable to penetrate my intended field of work, decided me to go north by a quicker as well as a more interesting route—overland from the railway terminus at Edmonton, Alberta, and thence down the rivers of the Mackenzie system to the Arctic Ocean, there to board the schooner if she should arrive. In the event of her non-arrival I expected to throw myself on the hospitality of the Eskimos east of the river towards Cape Brown. I arrived at the mouth of the river early in August, waited at Herschel Island, hoping for the schooner's arrival, till September, and then joined the Eskimos, as planned, living in their houses through the winter. I thus had to carry on my work unsupported by the resources of the expedition.

Of the scientific staff on board the schooner, the commanders were jointly in charge of surveying and mapping. Mr. Mikkelsen was captain of the ship and in immediate command of the crew, Mr. Leffingwell had charge of the work in geology and meterology. The work in botany and zoology was under the charge of the Norwegian naturalist and artist, Enjar Ditlevsen. Mr. Ditlevsen was, however, unfortunately taken so seriously ill on the voyage north that he had to be sent home from Alaska. The expedition's surgeon was Dr. George P. Howe, of Lawrence, Mass., a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School, who left a position in the Boston City Hospital to join the expedition.

On the voyage north, and, in fact till she reached Point Barrow, the ship met much bad weather and contrary winds. At one time, near Nome, Alaska, she was driven somewhat off her course, and had to run between reefs of unknown character through dangerously shallow water, and barely escaped being wrecked. On St. Lawrence Island the party made a landing for the purpose of securing dogs. More than twenty were bought, but most of little value. In this neighborhood the expedition got its first polar bear—a very large animal, shot by Dr. Howe.

Although without auxiliary power, the schooner reached Point Barrow, on the north coast of Alaska, ahead of any of the steam whalers bound for the Banks Land whaling grounds. The conditions here were unusually bad. The heavy sea-ice lay packed against the land and barred the entrance to the Beaufort Sea against even the most powerfully built steamers until the beginning of September. At Point Barrow some of the crew taken out of Victoria were sent home and replaced by Quartermaster William Hickey and Able Seaman Max Fiedler from the United States revenue cutter Thetis, and Joe Carroll, a whaler at that time living at Point Barrow, who became the ship's steward. Besides these, the crew now consisted of the carpenter, Chris. M. Thuesen, of Brooklyn, and Storker Storkerson, a young Norwegian, who later took part in the winter sled trips, and showed himself an admirable man for Arctic service.

The first days of September ice conditions improved slightly. With the generous assistance of the steam whaler Belvedere—Captain Cottle, of New Bedford, Mass.—the schooner was enabled to get past Point Barrow and into the ice-free waters of the lagoon which extends eastward from the mouth of the Colville river to Camden Bay. September was already well advanced when the schooner reached the east end of this lagoon. It was decided to winter behind Flaxman Island, for the season of open navigation was about at an end.

The usual preparations for wintering in the Arctic were now made—stores taken ashore, arrangements made for systematic meteorological and tidal observations, and (when the lagoon froze over) the ship housed over against the drifting snow.

As soon as Camden Bay froze over, Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Storkerson set out with a dog-sled for Herschel Island, two hundred miles to the eastward, for the purpose of getting the expedition's mail into the hands of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who each winter send one packet of mail from the island to Fort Macpherson, on the Peel river, whence it is carried over the mountains to Dawson. The trip, partly on account of the early season of the year, proved a difficult one, and occupied thirty-five days. Some of the rivers were not yet firmly frozen over, and many delays resulted. Two of the dogs had to be killed to feed the other three, and—as Mr. Leffingwell put it in a letter he wrote me at the time and which I received the following August—"we should have had a touch of Arctic hardships if we had not found aid" at Herschel Island. Their remaining dogs were so weak, their foot-gear so worn out, and they themselves so used up by the trip to the island, that although they heard of my being at the time at Shingle Point, only some sixty miles to the eastward, they did not consider themselves able to reach me. I got the news of their visit to Herschel Island by Eskimo report about the first of the following March, and they were at the Island Thanksgiving day. The return trip, after a week's rest, was made in twenty-five days.

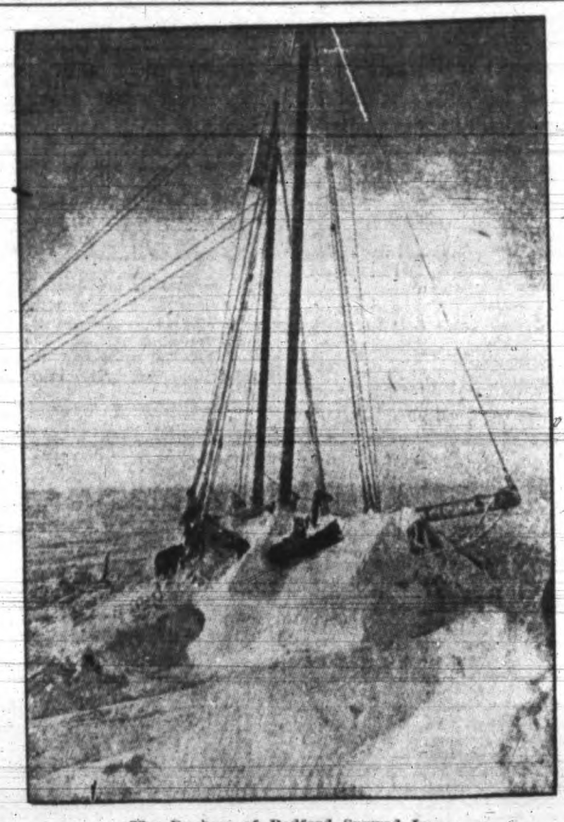
At the ship the winter passed rather uneventfully. On Flaxman Island there were two families of Eskimos living by sealing, and in the mountains to the southward several families that live by hunting the barren-ground caribou. During the early part of the winter Captain Mikkelsen and Dr. Howe visited some of these in the course of hunting trips inland. These Eskimos supplied the ship with a considerable amount of deer meat during the winter and spring, while those on the island supplied the seal meat both for the table and for feeding the ship's dogs. In December, Dr. Howe and Mr. Thuesen made a trip westward toward Cross Island for the purpose of making tidal observations, and Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Fiedler made a similar one to Barter Island, sixty miles to the eastward.

When winter set in and Eskimos began to visit the ship, it soon became apparent that they were much better clothed to meet the cold than were the white explorers, though the latter had everything that money could command in the way of an approved Arctic outfit. The Finnish boots, or "Finnskor," used by Nansen and other Arctic explorers, were excelled both in lightness and warmth by the native boots. A single fur coat of deerskin made in Norway—such a one as has been used on most recent polar expeditions — weighed as much as an entire Eskimo suit of outer and inner garments, with boots and mittens included, and was stiff as wet sail-cloth, while the native garments were soft as a kid glove. A well-made Eskimo suit — socks and boots, underwear, trousers, and coat with hood — weighs ten of eleven pounds, about as much as your spring suit, and in it you could sit comfortably on a block of snow, with your back to the wind, fishing through a hole in the ice, with a temperature of —50 degrees Fahr. (as the writer has repeatedly done), feeling cold nowhere but on the face, the only part of the body that must be left uncovered. We found a deerskin shirt with the hair turned in warmer, lighter, and more comfortable than a woollen one, deerskin socks better than woolen, and a cap unnecessary when the hooded coat is worn. There was not an item of the Arctic clothing that was not advantageously replaced by garments bought from the Eskimos; no one wore garments of European or American make if he was able to get his hands on the Eskimo equivalent.

In February preparations commenced for the main undertaking of the year. The commanders had originally hoped to make their sledge journey into the Beaufort Sea westward from Banks Land, but the ship's inability to get east made it necessary that it should be made northward from Alaska instead. And it was fortunate the trip was so made, for the unexpected drift conditions met with would have made a safe landing on any shore improbable had the party struck west from Banks Land.

In 1904 Mr. R. A. Harris of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, summarized before the International Geographic Congress the current knowledge of the Beaufort Sea, and drew therefrom several conclusions. He called it "a well-established fact that there are two important surface currents (or drifts) in the Arctic Ocean. One of these flows eastward along the north coast of Alaska through the Arctic Archipelago," etc. He supports this statement by evidence from the expeditions commanded by Collinson and McClure, De Long, Nansen, and others, and makes this current, together with various other supposed facts, the basis for an "indicated land" in the Beaufort Sea. Relying upon the same data as Dr. Harris had at his disposal, the commanders of the expedition had formed like conclusions; while the land was problematic, the current was supposed to be an established fact. Thinking this, they considered it not very dangerous to venture out on the ice west from Banks Land. The current, if it carried them at all, would carry them back towards land, and be a hindrance, but not a menace to life.

The conditions are now known, and the case stands differently. Had the party reached Banks Land in their ship and started out upon their ice journey westward from some point on its coast, they would, judging from conditions met with along the southern edge of the Beaufort Sea, have been inevitably carried beyond the possibility of reaching any known land in the general direction of the pole. The hypothetical current was to the east, the real current is to the northwest — one that would, it seems probable, take a log of driftwood across the "indicated land" placed by Harris and other theorizers in the unexplored Beaufort Sea, and would surely have carried the explorers in a northwest curve towards the land-



The Duchess of Bedford Snowed In.

less frozen ocean surrounding the pole.

On March 3rd the start was made northward into the ice from Flaxman Island; there were three men, plus a supporting party of sailors and Eskimos, three sleds hauled by a total of fourteen dogs, and provisions for ninety days. But after covering some ten miles of very rough ice and breaking the sleds badly, the party were stopped by an east-and-west strip of bottle-glass (rubble) ice of unknown width. Ice of this sort is formed by the breaking up, under the influence of wind or pressure, of ice an inch or a few inches in trickness. Pieces of various shapes and sizes are tilted on edge and held so by the formation of new ice, leaving a surface reminding one of broken bottles on top of an English stone wall. (When the ice party, a month or so later, had to cross a five-hundred-yard strip of this short, it took them five hours of hard work with the pickaxes to clear a parth for the sleds.) As the present strip was too wide to be seen across from an ice-hummock thirty feet in height, the case was evidently hopeless, and the party returned to the ship with the knowledge that their "sleds of the approved Arctic type" were little better fitted for their purpose than the Finnish shoes or Norwegian fur clothing. Besides being too weak, the sleds had too low runners (8½ inch), and their bodies dragged continually in the soft snow or caught the upward-pointed snags of ice.

The start for the second attempt was made on the morning of March 17th, the party consisting of the two commanders and the mate Storkerson. The plan this time was to proceed westward till the end of the strip of bottle-glass ice previously encountered should have been passed, and then to head north. This opportunity did not present itself till the party had travelled as far west as the Thetis Islands. At this point they found reasonably smooth ice for a few miles northward, though there was not a day that the pickaxes did not have to be used in crossing ridges and rough places. With hard work for both men and dogs the party were able to make an average progress of between five and six miles per day, though they occasionally had less than three miles to show for ten hours of the hardest sort of work, alternately with the pickaxes and in the hauling-straps, pulling on the sleds to help the dogs.

A problem which faced the party at the close of each day and became especially serious during the latter part of the trip was the selection of a suitable and safe place for pitching camp. A thick, solid floe had to be found, for neither the heaping into a mound nor the opening in cracks of one's tent floor is a thing to be desired. Towards evening, therefore, one began climbing hummocks and in general scouting around to get eyes on a place that was once level and solid-looking. This was a process which the dogs soon learned to understand and which interested them considerably, for they, perhaps even more than the men, looked with pleasant anticipations toward camping. When, therefore, the spot was selected and the man who had found it shouted the announcement to his companions the dog-teams, with tails erect and howls of joy, brought the sleds in on a dead run.

When the tent was erected and the cook was inside preparing supper, came the feeding of the dogs, whose appetites were rather keen from much work done since their meal the evening before. Each got a twenty-ounce block of pemmican, which is equal to over five pounds of fresh meat, and is really considerably more than a dog needs. It is the ambition of each dog to get through with his piece sooner than his neighbor. Then, if he is a big dog and a good fighter, he will pitch on some dog of whom he is not afraid and try to get the last remnants of his cake away; if he is a small dog, he walks about innocently, hoping for an opportunity to snatch and run. And here, as in some other situations, brains often count as much as brute strength, for it is not seldom that the small dog eats the fragments while the bigger dogs are fighting for them.

In ice travel one meets various difficulties other than those met with on land. Almost daily during the first part of winter and occasionally thereafter pressure caused by winds and currents heaps the ice into mounds and ridges, in extreme cases over thirty feet in height. The older these are, the easier they are to cross, for the storms of winter pile snow-drifts against them and fill in, to a degree, the holes and hollows; but at the best the ridges are great hindrances to travel. When fresh they are often extremely difficult to deal with, and if one crosses them while they are in the process of formation—as force of circumstances occasionally compels one to do—there is considerable danger to life. The dog-teams also become hard to manage, being frightened by ice-blocks as big as the gable of a village church, rising and sinking under their feet, and occasionally tilting on edge and toppling over with a crash. The noise of the process is not unsuitably compared to that of a cannonade.

But ridges, even in the formative process, are less troublesome than the converse phenomenon, the formation of lanes of open water. If these are caused by currents in the sea, it is often not difficult to cross them in some sort of boat—if one has a boat. Under the influence of local storms, however, the wider lanes (or "leads")—and they are sometimes miles in width—may become covered with white-capped waves, even though the temperature be in the neighborhood of —50 degrees Fahr. Under such circumstances they are almost impossible of crossing.

For the purpose of crossing lanes Nansen had with him two canvas boats. But every other page of his diary speaks of an accident to them, and when they had to be used it took the better part of a day to patch them till they were fit to cross even a narrow lane. They were bulky, fragile, and comparatively heavy.

It is here that the present expedition has made a valuable contribution to the equipment of ice travel. Instead of a boat they took a large water-proof tarpaulin that weighed fourteen pounds only and could be rolled into a bundle. When a lane was to be crossed, two of the sleds were placed side by side, lashed together, and the tarpaulin slipped under them and lashed up on the sides. This made a raft capable of carrying three hundred pounds, plus the man to navigate it; the total extra weight carried to rig it was twenty-eight pounds —tarpaulin, wooden braces, and rope for lashing—as against the next lightest device to meet the same need, Nansen's fragile kayak weighing forty-one pounds. And, best of all, the tarpaulin was used every night as a cover for the tent, making it a much warmer sleeping place than it would otherwise have been. When they had become expert in its use the Mikkelsen-Leffingwell party were able to rig the raft, ferry the loads and dogs across a lane a hundred yards wide, and be on the road again in sixty-five minutes.

The party travelled north approximately along the 149th meridian; that the northward course, as indicated on the map, diverges from this is due to a slight westward drift of tre whole ice-field during the early part of April. For the first fifty miles or so of the northward journey occasional soundings taken through cracks in the ice gave a depth continually less than forty fathoms—they were still over the continental shelf. On April 7th, however, at a distance of sixty-four miles from land, they were unable to reach bottom with a 640-metre line. The continental shelf was passed and one purpose of the expedition accomplished. Nevertheless, the journey was continued for another thirty miles, or until, on April 10th, just north of the 72nd parallel, ice conditions prevented further progress. Lanes became so frequent and the ice between was so rough that scarce any headway was possible. The commanders therefore determined to head southeast, till soundings again showed them to be on the edge of the continental shelf, and then to trace the shelf eastward as far as possible. To do this was a matter of great importance, for questions which hinge on determining the limits of the continental shelf on the various sides of the polar basin are at present considered by geographers paramount among those to be settled by Arctic exploration. All the northern lands at present known rise from a platform fringing the continents and covered with one or two hundred fathoms of water, and most authorities consider that when in any quarter the edge of this sreif has been passed, the probability of land being discovered in that region is very small. If the edge of the shelf can once be determined in a curve surrounding the pole, the number and extent of the Arctic lands will in all probability be correctly known, and hurried dashes towards the pole will come to have even less scientific promise than they do at present.

On April 15th, after travelling southeast a distance estimated at twelve miles, an astronomical observation for position was taken. This shewed the true course since they began travelling southeast to have been in reality to the southwest a distance of fifteen miles. The ice-field was in motion; the party were in the grasp of that terror of the ice traveller—the Arctic Drift.

The drift in this part of the Arctic depends largely on local winds, and between the 16th and 20th of April the ice movement was checked by westerly winds. By the evening of the 21st the party were some fifty miles south and twenty east of their "farthest north."

During this week a fact of much significance was forced upon their notice; even the lightest easterly winds produced a westward drift with opening lanes, showing free motion of the floes to the westward; westerly winds, on the other hands, produced little drift, but great pressure and the crushing of the ice into ridges generally at right angles to the direction of the wind. The geographic conclusion to be drawn was that there was land or other firm obstruction blocking the ice to the eastward, but an open sea and no obstacle to the west; the personal conclusion directly applicable to the party at the moment was that the goming on of easterly winds might carry them into the open sea beyond Point Barrow, and render extremely improbable their being able to make a landing on any shore.

And the easterly winds and westward drift did come. April 22nd there had been a sixty-three-metre sounding, showing that the continental shelf had been reached. But travelling had become very bad, lanes were becoming extremely frequent and—perhaps worst of all—the temperature occasionally rose above the freezing-point, and the camp snow stuck to the sledge-runners, doubling the hauling weight of the loads.

The period from April 27th to May 6th was one of strenuous exertion and much worry. The party had given up trying to make headway eastward, for they were carried farther back each night than they could advance in a day. Making land-fast ice by working straight south was obviously their only hope. Hauling on the sleds to help the dogs and crossing lanes every few hours the men were completely fagged out. Nor did their determination of latitude and longitude give them much comfort. Their most strenuous marches merely neutralized the northward componant of the northwest drift, and they were moving about straight west. Had it not been that Cape Halkett and Point Barrow project a considerable way north and give the coast of this part of America a northward trend, the situation would have had in it few elements of hope. On May 6th, however, fortune turned, and the party got foot on land-fast ice near Cape Halkett.

The struggle with the drift had been made more trying by the light conditions which make April and May dreaded among the Eskimos, though Mr. Leffingwell was the only member of the party who suffered seriously from snow blindness. When the sun glares and dazzles on a frosty March day its effects can be counteracted by the white man's smoked glasses and the Eskimo's goggles of wood, that admit only a small quantity of light; but against the mist and haze of the warmer months no device has been invented by either primitive or civilized man. In this sort of light, hummocks and snags cast no shadow, and the straining of the soundest eye will not tell the traveller if he is stepping into a hollow or about to stub his toe against a block of snow-covered ice. Nor are the eyes likely to

Breaking Up of the Duchess of Bedford.

remain sound long under these conditions; tre modicum of information the eyes give is temptation enough to straining them continually, and snow-blindness follows.

Snow-blindness is an affliction little known through description, though not very difficult to describe, for here the strongest adjectives need few qualifications. The pain does not follow immediately upon the straining which seems to be its cause. After a long day of haze the traveller finds when he gets into camp that his eyes are a little itchy, and that they water if he comes too near a fire or any source of heat. Later they feel as if there were a trace of smoke in the tent, then as if a grain or two of sand had gotten under the eyelids, and finally as if the eyesockets were lined with sandpaper. Every movement of the eye causes pain, and then the pains begin to come without a provoking roll of the eyeball. At first there is a dull ache, growing gradually sharper, until towards morning of a sleepless night it throbs through the eyes every few seconds, with twinges comparable to, but not equalled by, the shooting pains of toothache. It is the only affliction with the pain of which the ordinary Eskimo cries out. The severity of the attack diminishes towards the end of the first twenty-four hours; for the larger part of that time the sufferer usually keeps his tent, moaning and occasionally crying out sharply, lying on his face, with both hands covering his closed eyes to keep out the faintest possible light; on the second or perhaps third day he is able to travel, but is very near-sighted and sees everything double. In a week or so, if the weather is hazy or he has no goggles, the same individual may have another attack—but the first attack of the year is the most severe, apparently. Every attack weakens the eyes and pre-disposes to further attacks, which (so, at least the Eskimos believe) finally lead to total blindness—an affliction rather common among the Eskimos. Keeping the eyes from strain and, if possible, focussing them continually on some dark object (such as a black dog in one's team), is believed by the natives to be the chief safeguard. The same view is held by many of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, whose duties within the Arctic and on the plains of the Northwest, frequently expose them to snow-blindness. Nothing perhaps could more clearly bring out the trying nature of the affliction than the fact that one or more suicides among the policemen on spring duty in the Northwest are attributed to inability to bear the pain of snow-blindness. Occasionally the police employ the amusing but apparently rather effective device of painting the nose black and trying to focus the eyes upon it. The type of nose may have something to do with the effectiveness of this scheme.

After reaching the land ice, May 6th, the direction in which the party travelled and the distance covered depended on their own volition and their own exertion. They headed south in short and rather laborious marches till the 16th, after which they followed the trend of the coast southeastward, covering two hundred miles in five days—a daily average of forty miles, as against less than five per day on the sea ice. They arrived at Flaxman Island May 15th, after being absent sixty days, feeding seven of their dogs to the other six, and losing one dog, and after abandoning two or their three sleds. On the entire trip they had been surrounded by an abundance of animal life; fox tracks were plentiful even a hundred miles from land; three seals were shot for dog-food, and as many score could have been secured had they been needed; two polar bears were seen and the pelt of one brought home, for he was killed after reaching the land ice. Physically no one was the worse for the hardships endured, and all were in good spirits over the success of the trip. But the home-coming might easly have been more cheerful, for the Duchess of Bedford lay crushed in the ice and abandoned.

Dr. Howe's regime had lasted two months; it had been, in spite of capable management, a trying time. Earlier in the year the ship had sprung a leak, which, however, was easly controlled by the pumps. But on the very day the ice party set out one of the men forward stepped into water on the floor. This time the situation was more serious; the pumps could not quite keep the water in check. There was but one thing to do—unload the ship and abandon her. A messenger summoned all the able-bodied Eskimos of the neighborhood (there were several families around at this time, fortunately), and within twenty-four hours most things of value were ashore. The ship settled till there were about eighteen inches of water on the cabin floor; at that point her further sinking was checked by the ice. A house was built on shore and covered with several thicknesses of sail. In this the crew were living comfortably when the writer arrived at Flaxman Island, about the middle of April, 1907.

Although we had know each other fairly well in Boston, I am inclined to think it was rather argument than appearances that convinced Dr. Howe I was an old acquaintance. In a complete Eskimo suit, with my Eskimo travelling companion and his dogs and sled for background, I probably looked pretty thoroughly Eskimo, and may even have smelt it. But when the identification process was through with, the welcome was warm—as welcomes often are in a land of snow and isolation. At the ship they had known only vaguely that I was somewhere two or three hundred miles to the eastward; now that the ship was wrecked they had not expected to see me in the north at all, though up to that time they had counted on meeting me in August, 1907, when the schooner got to Herschel Island.

Dr. Howe's professional duties during the winter had been light, for the Arctic is a land of good health. Occasionally he had been called upon to treat the Eskimos—as often as not for imagined pains; for hysteria and some of the ills popularly ascribed to overwrought nerves and a vivid imagination are about as common among them as they are in our cities, and the familiar method is about as efficacious—make them believe they are being cured, and, lo! they grow well. The value of a drug or method of treatment, therefore, depends largely on its immediate and noticeable effects; an electric battery would probably be found to possess wonderful curative powers. Dr. Howe's success in curing imaginary ills and alleviating real ones has been such that his reputation has already spread far among the natives of northern Alaska, and will doubtless live a good while in their memories.

After staying with Dr. Howe a week or so I started for a round trip to Herschel Island, accompanied by Quartermaster Hickey of the Duchess. The purpose was to return my Eskimo companion and the dogs to their homes—for I never could afford a dog-team of my own while in the north. We had an uneventful nine-day trip going east, and one of similar length returning. The visit to Herschel was, however, productive of serious and unpleasant results.

When the two commanders and Storkerson had started in their ice trip, the Eskimos of Flaxman Island considered the party as good as dead, for the Alaska Eskimo is insanely afraid of the ice. When Mr. Hickey and I reached Herschel Island, our Eskimo companion at once told his friends about the party of three going off on the ice, declaring his belief that they were now all dead. To every white man with whom I spoke I explained the situation as it was; that when we left Flaxman the party had been gone only half the anticipated time, and no more anxiety was felt than on the day of their starting out. One of the fourteen dogs had, it was true, come back to shore, but this was the most worthless dog they had, and it had been their expressed intention to turn it back to find its way home if it seemed not to be earning its keep by pulling. This story changed so during the next few months and in its transmission by word of mouth to Fort Macpherson, on the Peel river, that when picked up there in July by Mr. A. H. Harrison, the English geographer, it was turned into a statement attributed to me to the effect that one whole dog-team had come back from the ice,

(Continued on page 12).

RINGS

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THE NEW GRAND

Week 10th February

Dan Rosa

CRIMMINS AND GORE
Comedy Sketch.
"What Are the Wild Waves Saying."

FOUR BROWN BROTHERS AND DOC KEALEY
High Class Comedy Musical Act.

ROSE AND SEVERNS
Comedy Sketch.
"The Automobile Disaster."

DEWITT YOUNG AND SISTER
"The College Boy Juggler."

FRED PRIMROSE
That Minstrel Comedian.

THOS J. PRICE
SONG ILLUSTRATOR.
"To-night Sweetheart, To-night"

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"The Need of Gold."
"Laughing Gas."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. NAGEL, Director.
Selections from "The Red Mill," by Victor Herbert.

GRAND
MOONLIGHT MASQUERADE
SKATING CARNIVAL
at the
ASSEMBLY RINK
To be held
THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 13.
12 Big Prizes Given Away.
Admission 25c; Skates, 50c.
WM. M'TARNAHAN.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.
Week Commencing February 10th, 1908.
THE MUSICAL SIMPSONS,
In Their Very Novel and Artistic Musical Act, Par Excellence.
CLAUDE ROODE,
The Sensational Slackwire Artist, in a Marvellous Performance.
PHILBROOKS AND REYNOLDS,
The Clever German Comedy Sketch Artists.
LEWIS BLACKBURN,
Song Illustrator.
FEURT AND WENDOW,
Two Young Ladies, Vocalists and Duettists of Ability.
"PANTAGESCOPE,"
In the Latest Reproductions.
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, 8 AND 9.15. MATINEES AT 3 P. M.

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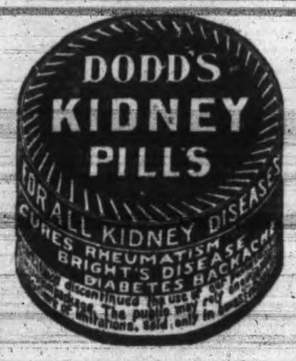
MOVING PICTURES
"Street Fakir."
"Free Lunch."
"Substitute Drug Clerk."
"Wrong Flat."
"My Wife's Birthday."

ILLUSTRATED SONGS
"When the Harvest Days Are Over."
"I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You."

Continuous Show Daily from 2 to 10.30 p.m
Programme changes every Monday.
Admission ..... 10 cents
Children's Saturday Matinee .... 5 cents

WIN FOR ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 12.—In the International Rugby match, played here on Saturday, England defeated Ireland by 13 points to 3.



News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

ICE FATALITY IN KETTLE RIVER

Philip Hobbs, Aged 17, Drowned in Endeavoring to Cross Stream.

(Special Correspondence).

Grand Forks, Feb. 11.—Word reached here last evening from Cascade to the effect that a young lad named Philip Hobbs had been drowned in the Kettle river. It is stated that the lad had been directed to go across the river in a boat for the purpose of feeding some stock. The lad went as directed by his employer J. Bertoise, a hotel keeper, at Cascade, and when he did not return in a short time a search was started with the result that the search party found that the boy while crossing the river in a boat as directed had evidently tried to cross the ice on his return trip and had broken through the ice at a spot where the river was running rather swiftly making the ice much thinner than in other places. Owing to the stream being so fast it was a most difficulty matter to locate the body. The deceased was a nephew of J. Painten the well known musician of this place and was barely seventeen years of age. Coroner Kingston after looking into the case carefully did not consider an inquest necessary.

Dance at Danville.

Last Saturday evening several sleigh loads of the members of Grand Forks lodge No. 30 Knights of Pythias accompanied by a number of the local members of the Order of Pythian Sisters, took the little town of Danville, Wash. by storm by arriving there and having a most enjoyable dance, which would have done credit to a town of greater proportions. It was early the next morning before the guests returned to their homes.

Custom Returns.

For the month of January the returns of the various custom officers for this district as received by R. R. Gilpin, the chief collector at Grand Forks, were as follows: Grand Forks, $2,056.15; Phoenix, $2,256.87; Carson, $75.85; Cascade, $69.81. Total, $4,458.68.

Co-operative Store.

The big Grand Forks Co-operative store has just elected the following officers for the next year: President, H. H. Spinks; vice-president, J. N. Currie; treasurer, M. Coon; secretary, H. Stephern, as well as these officers a strong board of trustees were elected.

THEATRE FOR NELSON.

Nelson, Feb. 12.—With the erection of the first of three of its string in Spokane the Circuit Amusement Company, with a capital of $100,000, of which $23,000 has already been subscribed, is soon to inaugurate what is expected to develop into the vaudeville and moving picture theatre trust of the Pacific coast. With three theatres in Spokane, three in Portland and Seattle, and two in Tacoma, the circuit company expects to have the nucleus of a strong organization. Houses will also be built here, Walla Walla, North Yakima, Helena, Missoula and Lewiston, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

MARRIED IN VANCOUVER.

Wedding of Mr. W. A. Churton and Miss Annie L. Spence.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—An interesting and pretty wedding was solemnized on Monday at 2:30 p. m. at the residence of the parents of the bride, 1449 Robson street, when the Rev. Mr. Barraclough united in the bonds of holy matrimony Mr. W. A. Churton, of the Vaancouver Rubber Company, and Miss Annie L., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Spence. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her youngest sister, Miss Nita Spence, who made a charming bridesmaid. Mr. Sharties acted as best man. The happy pair afterwards left for California, where the honeymoon will be spent. On their return they will reside in this city.

VANCOUVER CITY IS UNBALANCED

Must Close Overdrawn Accounts Before Finances are Straightened Out.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—It is stated at the city hall that the account for last year cannot be balanced until the council takes action authorizing the closing of the account on which overdrafts have been made during the past two years. The total of this account is approximately $58,000, of which $27,000 is on general by-laws and $31,000 on local improvement account. Both items of expenditure are in excess of the estimate and the loss on the sale of debentures is the reason for the deficiencies.

The claim is put forward by several aldermen that the amount is really a capital expenditure, and should be covered by a deficiency money by-law. These representatives state that if the $58,000 is charged up against last year's revenue account, the result will be the creation of a deficit which the present council will have to make up. The question will be fully discussed at the next meeting of the finance committee.

KICKED BY HORSE.

Penticton, Feb. 12.—A nasty accident happened to Frank Maloney, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Maloney, the other day and one which might easily have proved fatal. The boy was watering a horse, when the animal suddenly let fly with his heels and struck him a severe blow on the side of the head. He was rendered unconscious and a deep gash was made in his cheek, and he was otherwise bruised. He is getting along as well as can be expected, but it was a close call.

CANADA ZINC AT NELSON.

Nelson, Feb. 12.—The Canada zinc works is now installing machinery and the plant should be finished within the next two months. The city council has drafted a by-law to be submitted to the people for the giving of a ten-year franchise to this company to transmit across the city twenty thousand volts of electricity. This line may only be used by the Canada Zinc Company for smelter purposes.

WILL CREATE JAP PLEASURE RESORT

Nipponese Gardens to Be Laid Out in Vancouver Immediately.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—The B. C. Electric railway has leased three acres of its park on Twenty-first street, North Vancouver, to a Japanese syndicate, represented by Rev. Goro Kaburagi, for the purpose of creating thereon a Japanese tea garden, which will be in every detail a faithful duplicate of the pleasure grounds of Nippon.

The growing importance of North Vancouver as a pleasure resort impressed itself upon some Japanese capitalists, and acting on their behalf Mr. Kaburagi obtained the lease which was signed yesterday.

The B. C. Electric railway owned 21 acres at the terminus on Lonsdale avenue, the frontage being on Twenty-first street, and terminating on St. George's avenue. Five acres have been leased to the Horticultural Society, and the North Vancouver athletic club has another five acres, while the three acres leased by the Japanese are at the corner of Twenty-first street and St. George's avenue.

The contract calls for an almost immediate start, and the first steps will be the engagement of a Japanese landscape gardener who will bring with him from Japan a number of native shrubs and plants, and model the gardens on the same lines as those at Tokio, Osaka and other points. Everything about the garden, including the building, will be of Japanese design, and the refreshments will be served by Japanese waitresses.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

Theft and Assault Are Credited to Sailor on S.S. Inverneill.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—John Pirie, a sailor on board the S. S. Inverneill, is in jail on a charge of desertion. He was before the court to-day, but was remanded until to-morrow, in order to allow the court an opportunity to look into the circumstances.

Capt. Thos. Crombie testified that Pirie would persist in leaving the ship while the other men were working. His conduct since leaving Honolulu had been of a very unsatisfactory character. "He had committed theft as well as assault, and had given lots of trouble in other ways. We will not take him back," declared the captain.

At Honolulu Pirie was before the consul, but was allowed to go on condition that he would be good.

B. C. CHAMPIONS WANT GAME.

Rossland Hockey Team May Meet Nelson Once More.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 13.—Lovers of sports in this city are raising a fund of $500 with which to back the Rossland team in a game against the Nelson team. People here generally are confident that the home team will defeat the Nelson hockeyists if a meeting can be arranged. Some fear is expressed that the Nelson team is not willing to have another game with the "champions of British Columbia."

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
5th to 11th February, 1908.

On the 5th inst. a storm area became central on the Vancouver Island coast, causing a heavy southerly gale on the outside waters and on the Straits and Sound. The following maximum wind velocities occurred: 56 miles at Tatoosh, 72 miles at the mouth of the Columbia river, 44 miles at Seattle, and at Portland 34 miles. The precipitation during this storm was heavy and general throughout the whole province, except in the northern district. The force of this storm moved inland to the Pacific states, but the pressure continued low on the Vancouver Island coast, and it was only on the evening of the 10th inst. that a decided increase of pressure occurred in the Pacific states and spread rapidly northward to this province. During the week snow has fallen in Cariboo, the Kootenays, the Lower Mainland, and on the higher lands of this Island, and also in the plateau districts of Eastern Oregon and Washington. Temperatures have been milder in most of the southern parts of British Columbia, with only a few degrees of frost; at Port Simpson the temperature was below the average, and in consequence the precipitation unusually light; at Barkerville there were continued falls of snow; while further north, at Atlin and Dawson, there was hardly any snowfall and low temperatures prevailed until towards the close of the week, when the cold moderated.

In the prairie provinces a pronounced high barometer area, accompanied by a cold wave, covered the entire region from the Rockies to the Great Lakes during the most of the week, and it was only on the 10th inst. that the pressure began to give way in advance of an approaching low pressure area that had crossed the Rockies from this province, and temperatures became more moderate.

At Victoria, there were registered 15 hours and 12 minutes of bright sunshine; the highest temperature was 47 on the 11th; the lowest, 30.6 on 7th; rain, 1.54 inches.

At Vancouver—Highest, 45 on 8th; lowest, 31 on 7th; precipitation, 2.52 inches, including 3.25 inches of snow.

At New Westminster—Highest, 48 on 6th; lowest, 32 on 7th and 11th; precipitation (including snowfall), 2.24 inches.

At Kamloops—Highest, 34 on 11th; lowest, 12 on 8th; snow, 2.20 inches.

At Barkerville—Highest, 28 on 9th; lowest, 2 on 5th; snow, 12 inches.

At Port Simpson—Highest, 40 on 7th, 8th and 10th; rain, .02 inch.

At Atlin—Highest, 28 on 10th; lowest, 24 below on 5th and 6th; no precipitation.

At Dawson—Highest, 2 below on 10th; lowest, 40 below on 5th; snow, .40 inch.

EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

Splendid Concert Given Last Evening in Aid of Y. M. C. A. Football Team.

Those who attended the concert given by the First Presbyterian church choir last night were given a musical treat far above the average. The hall was a little more than half filled with an enthusiastic audience.

R. B. McMicking, vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., occupied the chair. The programme was a lengthy one and encores were numerous. The choir of the church were deservedly encored for their spirited rendering of "All the Highland Clans Are Coming." G. H. Lanigan's piccolo solos were very much enjoyed as were W. Bryce's violin selections. Mr. Perry contributed a humorous song with a moral responding to an encore. The choir male quartette made the hit of the evening in their "Man of Thessally," and "Nickety Naggity." Mrs. McCallum and Mrs. Gleason both added to their reputations as elocutionists and entertainers, with their humorous selections. Mrs. Gregson, Miss Sehl and Miss Sherritt were all in good voice, each receiving a well-merited encore. Miss Sehl was in splendid voice and seldom has been heard to such advantage. The duet Excelsior by Messrs. McLean and Morrison was not quite up to their usual standard. Robt. Morrison's "Bandolero" was well sung, for which he was vociferously encored, responding with "Whisper and I Shall Hear." J. G. Brown, the choirmaster and vocalist, gave "The song of the Gun" in fine style, responding to an encore with "The Storm Fiend." Mrs. Lewis Hall, the organist of the choir, filled the arduous position of accompanist to the satisfaction of all, in a most efficient manner.

The chairman tendered the choir and those assisting a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. A vote of thanks was then tendered the chairman by the audience, after which God Save the King was sung and the audience dispersed.

ULCERARED LEG AND ANKLE

HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

A common result of an injury sometimes of even a tiny scratch is chronic ulceration, the skin disease that eats deepest into the tissue and is most painful, weakening and obstinate. Ulcerations are brought on often (especially in the case of women) by excessive standing or kneeling. Mrs. J. E. Berryman of 91 Catharine St., N., Hamilton, Ont., says: "I was suffering for a number of weeks with a badly inflamed and ulcerated leg and ankle. I had used one remedy after another with no material benefit. My leg was swollen in some places to bursting and day and night I suffered severe pains. At this stage my husband prevailed upon me to leave off all other preparations and use Zam-Buk. This I did and was agreeably surprised, for after a few applications the swelling in the leg was greatly reduced and the ulcer looked healthier. I persevered with Zam-Buk until the swelling was banished and the pain and inflammation entirely removed. Zam-Buk has affected a cure when other remedies failed."

Zam-Buk also heals cuts, bruises, burns, running sores, eczema, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, itch, piles, chapped hands and all diseases of the skin. Of all druggists and stores, 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, post-paid on receipt of price. 3 boxes $1.25.

UNCEASING WORK IS MOTTO OF PADEREWSKI

How the Great Pianist Toils and His Advice to Players.

"The reason there are not more great pianists is that the artistic bent and the qualities of mind that will enable a person to pin himself down for hours a day to the most exacting work are not often united. It is not only that a person has to work without ceasing to acquire the necessary skill, but once having acquired it, he must still continue this incessant work to retain it. Therefore I would reiterate the importance of work to the would-be pianist. No matter how great his genius may be, or keen his artistic sympathy in his art, without work these things will avail him nothing."

Thus preaches Paderewski, who will be in Victoria to-morrow, and as he preaches, so does he practice. To the casual observer it seems almost absurd that such wages as are paid Paderewski should be paid for playing the piano at most two hours a sitting. But when one remembers the years of privation and unceasing labor needed to make Paderewski able to play the piano as he does and the hours of unceasing labor needed to maintain his wonderful skill, the laborer is worthy of his hire.

Paderewski was 28 years old before he played in public. All but the earliest of those 28 years were given to grinding work, relieved by little pleasure, by few comforts and by no luxuries. During the years he spent in Vienna in his final preparation for the career of a virtuoso, it was not only the uncommon thing but the very usual thing for him to spend ten, twelve and even eighteen hours at his instrument, seven days in the week. He found no royal road to his fortune.

And having found his fortune, it demanded only less constant work for him to preserve it. When Paderewski is on tour he rarely touches a piano on the day of a concert. But on the days when he is not playing in public he spends never less than six hours at his instrument, playing scales and going over and over and over again the works which are on his next programme. Usually in this country he travels in a private car. He would rather not, because he believes that it is not good for his health, the close quarters, the noises in the railroad yards, and the general lack of exercise which such a life entails. But without a private car, he could never cover the territory plotted out for him.

In the end compartment of his car is always a small upright piano. In his own state-room is a silent piano. These instruments he uses constantly on the days he is not giving concerts, usually in the afternoon, for Paderewski is a very late riser. He never thinks of going to bed until a good many folks are beginning to think about rising and it is usually well into the afternoon when he gets up, unless he has a matinee performance.

CANADA INCLUDED.

New York, Feb. 12.—Official recognition was given the now international character of the National Trotting Association, when at to-day's session here of the association's biennial meeting the Canadian provinces were made a concrete part of the organization by the election of a delegate from the Dominion to the board of general officers. To make this possible the office of third vice-president was created, and Alexander McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, was chosen for the new office.

The average temperature of the entire globe is 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

If Very Thin, Your Liable to Catch Pneumonia or Fever

People who are so awfully thin, run great risk—they have but little vitality and no energy to ward off disease germs. Invariably consumption takes root in people who are thin or run down. Thinness is not only a danger, but sheer wickedness in this land of plenty, where it can be so easily overcome. Probably the best remedy consists in taking Ferrozone at meal time. It is a remarkable blood forming and tissue building remedy that in thousands of cases has added five pounds in a single week. Ferrozone supplies the system with richer and better blood; the muscles and nerves are nourished, and it's small wonder that the body fatens when supplied three times a day with the concentrated nutrimentin Ferrozone. Under its tonic effect new life and energy is imparted to the whole system and you feel the good results in sound sleep, strong digestion, hardy nerves—All these tell of the rebuilding your body is undergoing. No one can afford to risk thinness when reminded of the helping hand of Ferrozone—If you are earnest in wishing to be stronger, to have better health and looks, then commence Ferrozone today, 50c per box at all dealers.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 4

TRAINS LEAVE VICTORIA

Daily at 9 a. m.; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE VICTORIA

Daily at 12.06; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 12.06 and 18.55

GEORGE L. COURTNEY,
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SOOTHING
Powders
Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution IN CHILDREN
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.
EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

JUST ARRIVED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee Silks, best qualities; also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.
78 and 80 Cormorant Street, Next the Fire Hall.
WAH YUN & CO.

FRANK MELLOR
PAINTER & DECORATOR
Phone 1564 901 Yates St.

THE ENGLISH LEAGUE.

London, Feb. 11.—Saturday's football results in the English League were as follows:

Bolton Wanderers, 1; Chelsea, 2.
Woolwich Arsenal, 0; Aston Villa, 1.
Bristol City, 1; Preston North End, 3.
Everton, 3; Middleborough, 1.
Manchester United, 1; Newcastle United, 1.
Sunderland, 1; Liverpool, 0.
Birmingham, 0; Sheffield United, 0.
Notts County, 1; Manchester City, 0.
Sheffield Wednesday, 3; Bury, 0.
Blackburn Rovers, 3; Notts For, 3.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN
CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,
And the Principal Business Centers of
Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.
For Time Tables, etc., address
GEO. W. VAUX,
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—THE—
Canadian-Mexican Pacific S. S. Line
REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE
Under contract with the Canadian and Mexican Government
FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS
—TO—
MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO, SALINA CRUZ, GUAYMAS and other Mexican ports as inducement offers.
The steamers have accommodation for first-class and steerage passengers, and are admirably adapted for the fruit carrying trade.
Sailings from Victoria, B. C. the last day of each month
For further information apply to
J. H. GREER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent,
349 Homer St., Vancouver, B. C. 568 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

SEATTLE ROUTE

Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route.
S. S. CHIPPEWA leaves Wharf St. dock, behind Post Office, daily, except Thursday, at 4.30 p. m. for Townsend and Seattle, arriving Seattle about 9.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Seattle 8.30 a. m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria about 1.30 p. m.
Ticket Agents—James McArthur, Wharf St., Great Nor. Ry., 75 Government St., Nor. Pac. Ry., cor. Yates and Government streets.

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE
TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS
Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass and Yukon route for White Horse and intermediate points. Connections are made at White Horse with the Company's stages running between White Horse and Dawson, carrying passengers, mail, express and freight. For further information apply to TRAFIC DEPARTMENT, Vancouver, B. C.

Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Ltd.

ALERT BAY, HARDY BAY, NAMU, CLAXTON, BELLA BELLA, SWANSON BAY, HARTLEY BAY, PORT ESSINGTON, PRINCE RUPERT AND PORT SIMPSON.
SAILS FROM OUTER WHARF
Wednesday, Feb. 19th, at 9 P. M.
BY NEW STEEL STEAMER
SS. CAMOSUN
The only steamer on the route built with steel water-tight compartments and double bottom, insuring safety of passengers.
Freight must be delivered before 3 p. m. at company's warehouse and office, 83 WHARF ST., OR OUTER WHARF.
Phone 1164.

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R. DAVERNE
WOOD YARD, FORT ST., TEL 91

88 LOTS
60 x 120 Ft. Each

CENTRAL PARK

88 LOTS
60 x 120 Ft. Each

The Residential Sub-Division of Victoria

LOTS $550 to $650 Terms 1-4 Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 Months **LOTS $550 to $650**

As an Investment

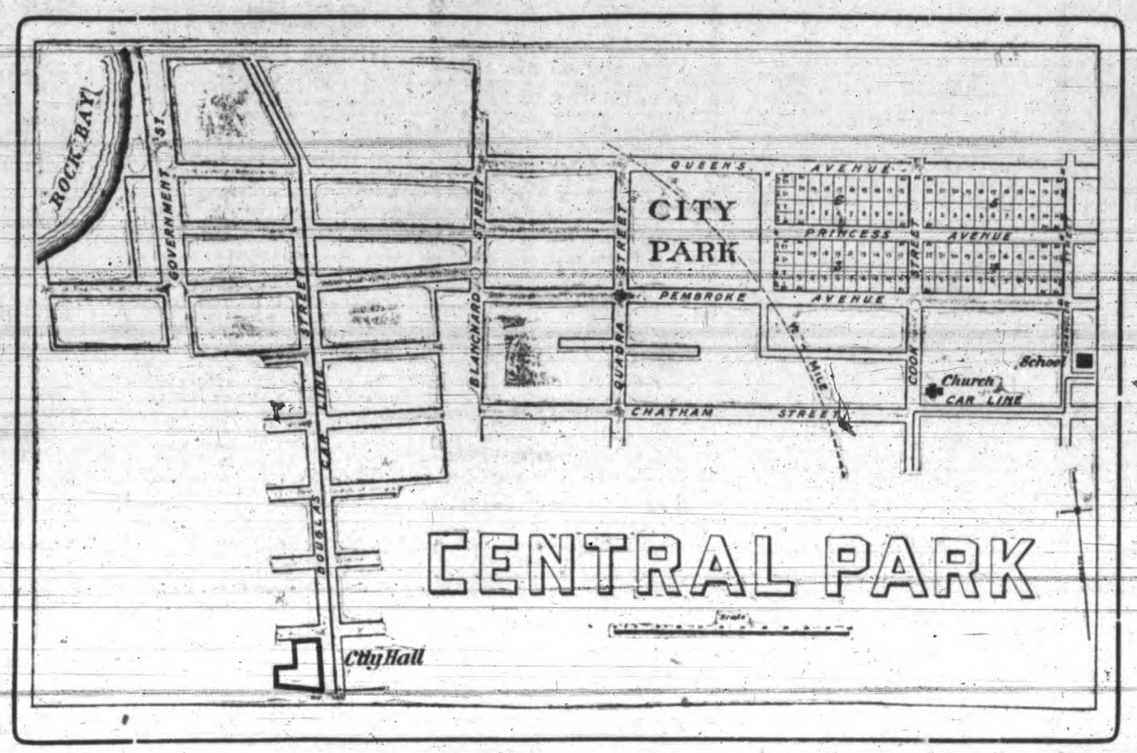
The lots are within a few minutes' walk of the business center of the City.

They already have water and sewer laid and streets graded.

They are adjoining a thickly settled residential district.

They are all ready to build on. No rocks or stumps to remove.

They adjoin the new City Park, which will be one of the beauty spots of the City.



As a Speculation

The lots are worth to-day $200.00 per lot more than we are asking for them.

You do not have to wait for the City to grow, as it has already practicaly surrounded this property with beautiful homes.

A number of large residences are to be built on the property immediately, which will at once advance the price of the lots.

This is the last large block of lots for sale within the same radies of the City Hall

MAYSMITH & ROGERS

(Successors to The Globe Agency Co.)

Rooms 9 and 11 Mahon Building, Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Call or Write for Descriptive Circular of Central Park

SAYS BUSINESS IS NOT RECOVERING

GLOOMY REPORT OF J. S. BACHE & COMPANY

Reduction in Wages Necessary Before Financial Horizon Will Brighten.

New York, Feb. 8.—The wave of pessimism that has swept through financial New York this week has soaked every visible enterprise with melancholy and left an interrupted expanse of deep blue depression. This is always, in a more or less degree, the situation in this remarkable country before a presidential election, the intensity depending upon the importance of the issues involved and the strenuosity of the politicians. This time the condition has developed early and fiercely, due first of all to the fusillade from Washington and the echoing blasts for righteousness from the legislature at Albany. All this hubbub has scared the quiet, inoffensive army of business men who are meekly endeavoring to restore the breast-works of a broken-down prosperity. The industrial contingent, however, should take heart. Noise is bad for the nerves if too much attention is given to it, but it cannot affect the growing crops or make the metals of the earth disappear, or confiscate property, and if demagogic and Socialistic legislation becomes too obstreperous, it has been recently proved that the courts are a sufficient protection.

Its Effect on Enterprise.

Nevertheless the concentrated attacks upon the operation of the produce, cotton and stock markets of the country by national and state legislatures, has its effect in discouraging larger enterprises, which depend upon the flotation of stocks and bonds, and will eventually affect all enterprises, both large and small, until the propaganda has reached its worst and highest point, and begins to die out. Discouragement among the higher financial circles is reflected all along the line, and must act as an important factor in holding back the return of normal conditions. In addition to this, the usual effect of a great industrial and financial shock must have its full result before the sky permanently brightens.

Wage Reduction.

The effect of panic is to cut down and reduce to abnormally low levels, the various component parts, the building up of which have either made or indicated prosperity. Wall Street, the most sensitive and far-seeing market, first scents the coming panic and security prices are cut down. Next comes the cutting down of railroad earnings and curtailment or stoppage of construction and improvement. After this, business stops, or materially declines, and prices of commodities follow suit. Then finally, and before prosperity can again begin, comes, with the throwing out of employment of many thousands, a reduction in wages. We have not yet had this reduction in wages, and without it prosperity cannot begin, as the high price of wages eliminates profit at the present time. Wage reduction carries with it many unpleasant developments, and we have still to look forward to these.

Business Not Recovering.

We hear of recovery in spots, and each evidence of resumption of work in mills and factory here and there is hailed with hopefulness. Nevertheless the business of the country is not as a whole recovering. The metal trade, which seemed to have waked for a little time into activity, has again become dormant. Copper shows no improvement in domestic demand, and declines in London. The foreign demand is the first that must be looked to for real indication of consumption in copper. The coal trade is reducing labor to a four-day week, and every class of business has experienced extreme reaction. Not one of the reports from railroads brings any indication of anything but decreased earnings, nearly four hundred thousand idle cars emphasizing the situation in this direction.

Mr. Bryan and Asset Currency.

The visit of Mr. Bryan to New York and vicinity has attracted much attention, the more so because one of his speeches was made on "Currency," and before the Economic Club. It is a pity that Mr. Bryan does not take up seriously the subject of economics and master it. He could then be a much more effective champion of the real interests of the people, because the right thing enacted into law is always of the greatest benefit to the masses. Our present currency system, because it is radically wrong and defective, costs, it is estimated, one hundred and fifty millions a year. This loss falls upon every citizen. Mr. Bryan is groping towards the light, and came very near advocating asset currency in his address. One of his propositions had many of the essential features of credit currency, based on commercial assets. If Mr. Bryan knew the subject he would perceive that there could be no more popular and beneficial plan adopted than this sound system. Every man, woman and child in the country would profit by it. The Republican leaders have not had the sense to champion it. Here would be the greatest issue for the Democrats and one which would be really and truly worthy of a great party.

Unfair to New York Banks.

Mr. Bryan was unjust and unfair in his intimations that country banks could give their New York deposits during the panic. They were, in fact, absolutely available, in form, all the time. Cash payments were suspended everywhere, but credit payments were unrestricted, and the fact that New York exchange in every city in the United States was at a premium, shows conclusively how desirable it was to the country bankers to keep credit in the New York banks, to be drawn against. If Mr. Bryan had consulted his own fellow-townsmen bankers in Nebraska he would have found this to be the case.

Market Situation.

Investment in high-grade bonds has slowed down both abroad and here. The failure of the Bank of England to reduce its rate further and a fractional decrease in its reserve, has checked bond buying there, and here the approaching sale of the New York city issues has led investors to await the result as indicating somewhat the present situation and future outlook. Under the circumstances of all these depressing influences, the market has held up remarkably well, but this is attributed to short selling and professional operations. A series of recoveries and reactions may be looked for with gradual tendency towards lower levels.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

MANY STOCKS WERE IN KEEN DEMAND

New York Market Reflects Sharp Rise in London—Prices Quoted.

New York (Wall street), Feb. 13.—The stock market opened active and higher in sympathy with a sharp rise in the London market. The Grangers, Reading, and the Hill and Harriman stocks were in keen demand. Reading and Desp. and Gen. Elec. advanced 2 points; G. T. Northern pfd., 1¾; Nor. Pac., 1⅝; G. T. Northern Ore, 1½; St. Paul, 1⅜, and Union Pac and Brooklyn Transit, 1; W. U. receded a point.

The stock market opened strong, the following prices being quoted: Amal. Copper, 48¼; Amn. Smelting, 61½; Anaconda, 30½; Atchison, 68⅜; B. & O., 78¼; Brt., 39¼; Can. Pac., 146; Erie, 14¼; G. T. Northern pfd., 116¼; Mo. Pac., 38; M. K. & T., 29¼; N. Y. C., 93⅞; Nor. Pac., 118⅜; Penna., 110¼; Reading, 94¼; Rock Island, 11⅝; St. Paul, 107; So. Pac., 67⅜; Un. Pac., 114⅜; U. S. Steel, 27⅝.

RED FEATHER.

The Comic Opera Proved Highly Entertaining.

Last evening there was a full house at the Victoria theatre to see the production of Red Feather, the ever popular musical attraction. The company was well equal to the occasion, with Miss Simpson as the leading lady. Her support was good, and the accessories were all of the best character.

The catchy music of Red Feather, interpreted by a good caste, made up a most enjoyable evening, and the entertainment proved one of the best that has been presented this season.

—Eight hours spent in bed is a waste of time unless your mattresses and pillows are clean and comfortable. This can be obtained by having them renovated by the Sanitary Feather Works, 1155 N. Park street. 'Phone 592.

EARLY RHUBARB ON THE MARKET

SPRING NOT YET AFFECTED PRICES

Difficulties in Getting High Class Potatoes at Reasonable Rates.

Visions of spring are haunting the people of this city as they see the fine early rhubarb coming into the market. The prices for this are becoming quite reasonable, it now selling at two bundles for 25c. There will not be much outdoor garden produce for awhile, but spinach sowed now will be ready to cut in a very few weeks.

There seems to be a tendency for potatoes to drop in price. The quality of the tubers has also dropped away below par, there being very few really good potatoes on the market. Potatoes seem to be one of those things in which there are no grades. Sometimes Ashcroft potatoes are splendid, and the housewife swears by all the saints she will never buy anything else. Then the next sack turns out to be spotted with rot, green, and generally bad, and once more the good lady returns to the Island grown product.

Apples are now coming from Oregon in large numbers, although there is some Island fruit left. The quality of the latter is not quite up to the standard, however, in many cases.

The following are the retail prices:

Garden Produce—	
Rhubarb, per 2 bundles	12½
Cauliflower, each	20
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs.	1.50@1.75
Lettuce, each	5
Onions, per bunch	3
Onions (Cal.), per lb.	6¼
Spinach, per lb.	6
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	12½
Artichokes, per lb.	6
Carrots, per lb.	3
Turnips, per lb.	3
Sweet Potatoes	6
Squash	10@ 15
Celery	7½
Meats—	
Hams (B.C.), per lb.	22
Bacon (B. C.), per lb.	25
Hams (American), per lb.	25
Bacon (American), per lb.	25@ 30
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	19½
Shoulders, per lb.	15
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10@ 18
Pork, per lb.	11@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 20
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@1.75
Lamb, fore quarter	1.00@1.25
Veal, per lb.	12@ 18
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	45
California Eggs	40
Fresh Eastern Eggs	35
Best Dairy Butter	30@ 45
Butter (Creamery)	45
Cheese	25
Lard, per lb.	20
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Okanagan, per sack	2.00
Okanagan, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.75
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	7.00
Excelsior, per sack	2.00
Excelsior, per bbl	7.75
Oak Lake, per sack	2.00
Oak Lake, per bbl	7.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	2.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	6.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.70
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	36.00@37.00
Wheat, per lb.	2¼
Oats, per ton	35.00@37.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 22½-lb. sack	1.25
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 45-lb. sk.	2.35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-lb. sk.	4.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	55
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	60
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	40
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.60
Feed—	
Hay (baled), new, per ton	25.00
Straw, per bale	75
Corn	36.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ 25
Spring Chicken, per lb.	20
Ducks, per lb.	25
Geese (Island), per lb.	20@ 25
Turkey, per lb.	25@ 35
Fish—	
Salmon (spring), per lb.	10@ 12½
Salmon (smoked)	20
Halibut	10
Halibut (smoked)	11
Crabs	10@ 15
Smelts, per lb.	20
Flounders	8
Codfish	8
Rock Cod	9
Black Cod	12½
Bass	8
Prawns, per lb.	25@ 50
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	12½
Fruit—	
Walnuts	25
Chestnuts	30
Bananas, per doz.	35
Pears, per box	1.50@ 2.00
Pears, per lb.	4@ 5
Cocoanuts, each	5@ 10
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.25
Apples, per lb.	4@ 6
Oranges (navel), per doz.	25@ 50
Grape Fruit (new), per doz.	1.00
Malaga Grapes, per lb.	20
Raisins, seeded, new	15
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ 15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15
Currants, new, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Cal.), table, per lb.	15
Figs (Cal.), cooking, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Smyrna)	20@ 25
Figs (Vleena)	20
Lemons	25
Cranberries, local	15
Cranberries, Eastern	20
Almonds, shelled (Valencia)	50
Almonds, shelled (Jordan)	75
Peel (assorted), per lb.	20
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Pears	1.00@ 1.50
Onons, per lb.	5½
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Bananas, per bunch	4.00@ 5.00
Onions (Spanish), per crate	1.80
Lemons	4.00
Walnuts, Cal.	22
Walnuts, Eastern	15
Garlic, per lb.	12½
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.00
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00@ 4.50
Comb Honey, per lb.	28
Cabbage, per lb.	2½@ 3
Cocoanuts, each	10
Ham	18
Bacon	20
Potatoes	1.25@ 1.50
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	40
Butter (Dairy)	35@ 30
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	45
Eastern Eggs (selected)	30@ 31
Hay, per ton	30.00
Oats, per ton	33.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Corn, per ton	29.00
Sweet Potatoes	5@ 5½
Persimmons	2.25
Cranberries	13@ 15
Figs, Cal., per lb.	10@ 12
Figs (new), bulk	8
Grapes (Malaga), per bbl.	8.25
Figs (Smyrna)	11@ 15
Figs (Vleena), per doz.	1.75
Grape Fruit (new)	2.50
Oranges (navel)	2.50@ 3.00

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1908, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of the Commissioners, of the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz.:

(1) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about the 58th mile west of Moncton, to the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway at or about mile 97.7, a distance of about 39.7 miles.

(2) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or about the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway by the Transcontinental Railway at mile 97.7 west of Moncton to the Tobique River, at or about mile 165.7 less one mile, a distance of about 67 miles.

(3) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the Tobique River to a point shown on the said plans about 2½ miles west of the Town of Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, a distance of about 31.5 miles.

(4) District "B."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the boundary line between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, westerly, a distance of about 52.4 miles.

(5) District "D."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about eight miles west of the Abitibi River crossing, in the Province of Ontario, westerly for a distance of about 90 miles.

(6) District "E."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 19½ miles west of the crossing of Mud River, near Lake Nepigon, in the Province of Ontario, easterly for a distance of about 30 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners at Ottawa; also in the offices of the District Engineers concerned, viz.: Guy C. Dunn, St. John, N. B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec, P. Q.; John Aylen, Acting District Engineer, North Bay, Ont.; and T. S. Armstrong, Nepigon, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners.

A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenderers shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification, or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners; and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings and specifications, and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required; and are understood to accept, and agree to be bound by, the terms and conditions in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:

For Section No. 1,	District	"A"	$ 75,000
" " 2,	"	"A"	100,000
" " 3,	"	"A"	75,000
" " 4,	"	"B"	100,000
" " 5,	"	"D"	150,000
" " 6,	"	"E"	100,000

Any person whose tender is accepted shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners; sign the contract, specifications, and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners; and, in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute a contract with the said Commissioners, and to furnish the additional approved security within ten days after the acceptance of the tender, the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure and all contracts rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited. The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada as part of the security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

Attention is called to the following clauses in the form of contract:

"All mechanics, laborers, or other persons who perform labor for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final."

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labor, and which are, or shall be, applicable to such works." (The schedule of minimum wages determined upon by said Department will form part of the contract.)

"The contractor shall in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufactured or produced in Canada, provided the same can be obtained as cheaply, and upon as good terms, in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

The contractor shall conform to the fire regulations adopted by the Commissioners, and also to the laws and regulations respecting fires in the different provinces wherein the work is being performed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,

P. E. RYAN,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Ottawa, 1st February, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

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THE YELLOW GOD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "The Brethren," "Benita," "She," Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER IX (Continued).

"Oh! some of the cold meat, I think. Give the ducks to the boatmen, I don't fancy them in this hot place. By the way, Jeeki, we leave the Qua River here, don't we?"

"Yes, yes, Major, just here. I 'member spot well, for your uncle he pray on it one whole hour; I pretend pray too, but in heart give thanks to Little Bonsa, for I heathen in those days, quite different now. This morning we begin walk through forest where it rather dark and cool and comfortable, that is if we no meet dwarf people from whom good Lord deliver us," and he bowed towards the box containing Little Bonsa!

"Will those four porters come with us through the forest, Jeeki, as they promised?"

"Yes, yes, they come. Last night they say they not come, too much afraid of dwarf. But I settle their hash. I tell them I save up bits of their hair and toe nails when they no thinking, and I mix it with medicine, and if they not come, they die every one before they get home. They think me great doctor and they believe. P'raps they die if they go on. If so, I tell them that because they want show white feather, and they think me greater doctor still. Oh! they, come, they come, no fear, or else Jeeki know reason why. Now here coffee, Major. Drink him hot before you take tub, but keep in shallow water, because crocodile, he very early riser."

Alan laughed, and departed to "take tub." Notwithstanding the mosquitoes that buzzed round him in clouds, the water was cool and pleasant by comparison with the hot, sticky air, and the feeling of it seemed to rid him of the languor resulting from his disturbed night.

A month had passed since he had left Old Calabar, and owing to the incessant rains the journeying had been hard. Indeed the white men there thought that he was mad to attempt to go up the river at this season. Of course he had said nothing to them of the objects of his expedition, hinting only that he wished to explore and shoot, and perhaps prospect for mines. But knowing as they did, that he was an engineer officer with a good record and much African experience, they soon made up their minds that he had been sent by government upon some secret mission that for reasons of his own he preferred to keep to himself. This conclusion, which Jeeki zealously fostered behind his back, in fact did Alan a good turn, since owing to it he obtained boatmen and servants at a season when, had he been supposed to be but a private person, these would scarcely have been forthcoming at any price. Hitherto his journey had been one long record of mud, mosquitoes and misery, but otherwise devoid of incident, except the eating of one of his boatmen by a crocodile which was a particularly "early riser," for it had pulled the poor fellow out of the canoe in which he lay asleep at night. Now, however, the real dangers were about to begin, since at this spot he left the great river and started forward through the forest on foot with Jeeki, and the four bearers whom he had paid highly to accompany him.

He could not conceal from himself that the enterprise seemed somewhat desperate. But of this he said nothing in the long letter he had written to Barbara on the previous night, sighing as he sealed it, at the thought that it might well be the last which would ever reach her from him, even if the boatmen got safely back to Calabar and remembered to put it in the post. The enterprise had been begun and must be carried through, until it ended in success—or death.

An hour later they started. First walked Alan as leader of the expedition, carrying a double-barrelled gun that could be used either for ball or shot, about fifty cartridges with brass cases to protect them from the damp, a revolver, a hunting-knife, a cloth mackintosh, and lastly, strapped upon his back like a knapsack, a tin box containing the fetish, Little Bonsa, which was too precious to be trusted to anyone else. It was quite a sufficient load for any white man in that climate, but being very wiry, Alan did not feel its weight, at any rate at first.

After him in single file came the four porters, laden with a small tent, some tinned provisions and brandy, ammunition, a box containing beads, watches etc., for presents, blankets, spare clothing, and so forth. These were stalwart fellows enough, who knew the forest, but their dejected air showed that now they had come face to face with its dangers, they heartily wished themselves anywhere else. Indeed, notwithstanding their terror of Jeeki's medicine, at the last moment they threw down their loads intending to make a wild rush for the departing boat, only to be met by Jeeki himself who, anticipating some such move, was waiting for them on the bank with a shot-gun, where he remained until the canoe was too far out in the stream for them to reach it by swimming. Then he asked them if they wished to sit and starve there with the devils he would leave them for company, or if they would carry out their bargain like honest men?

The end of it was they took up their loads again and marched, while behind them walked the terrible and gigantic Jeeki, the barrels of the shot-gun which he carried at full cock and occasionally used to prod them, pointing directly at their backs. A strange object he looked truly, for in addition to the weapons with which he bristled, several cooking pots were slung about him, to say nothing of a cork mattress and a mackintosh sheet tied to his shoulders beneath his robe, a box containing medicines and food, which he carried on his head, and fastened to the top of it, with string like a helmet on a coffin, an enormous solar-tope stuffed full of mosquito netting, of which the ends fell about him like a green veil. When Alan remonstrated with him as to the cork mattress, suggesting that it should be thrown away as too hot to wear, Jeeki replied that he had been cold for thirty years, and wished to get warm again. Guessing that his real reason was that his master should have something to lie on, other than the damp ground, Alan said no more at the time, which, as will be seen, was fortunate for Jeeki.

For a mile or more their road ran through fantastic-looking mangrove trees, rooted in the mud, that in the mist resembled, Alan thought, many-legged arboreal octopi feeling for their food, and tall reeds on the top of which sat crowds of chattering finches. Then just as the sun broke out strongly, cheering them with its warmth and sucking up the vapors, they entered a sparse bush with palms and great cotton trees growing here and there, and so at length came to the borders of the mighty forest.

Oh! dark, dark was that forest; he who entered it from the cheerful sunshine felt as though suddenly and without preparation he had wandered out of the light we know into some dim Hades such as the old Greek fancy painted, where strengthless ghosts flit aimlessly, mourning the lost light. Everywhere the giant boles of trees shooting the height of a church tower into the air without a branch; great rib rooted trees, and beneath them a fierce and hungry growth of creepers. Where a tree had fallen within the last century or so, these creepers ramped upwards in luxuriance, their stems thick as the body of a man drinking the shafts of light that pierced downwards, drinking it with eagerness ere the boughs above met again and starved them. Where no tree had fallen the creepers were thin and weak; from year to year they lived on feebly, biding their time, but still they lived, knowing that some day it would come. And always it was coming to those expectant parasites, since from minute to minute, somewhere in the vast depths, miles and miles away perhaps, a great crash echoed in the stillness, the crash of a tree that, sown when the Saxon ruled England, or perhaps before Cleopatra bewitched Antony, came to its end at last.

On the second day of their march in the forest Alan chanced to see such a tree fall, and the sight was one that he never could forget. As it happened, owing to the vast spread of its branches which had killed out all rivals beneath, for in its day it had been a very successful tree endued with an excellent constitution by its parent, it stood somewhat alone, so that from several hundred yards away as these six human beings crept towards it like ants towards a saplin in a cornfield, its mighty girth and bulk set upon a little mound of the luxuriant greenness of its far-reaching boughs made a kind of landmark. Then in the hot noon, when no breath stirred, suddenly came the end. Suddenly that mighty bole seemed to crumble, suddenly so far-reaching arms were thrown together as their support vanished, gripping at each other like living things, flogging the air, screaming in their last agony, and then, with an awful, wailing groan sinking, a tumbled ruin, to the earth.

Silence again, and in the midst of the silence Jeeki's cheerful voice.

"Old tree go flop. Glad he no flop on us, thanks be to Little Bonsa. Get on, you lazy nigger dog. Who pay you stand there and snivel? Get on, or I blow out your stupid skull," and he brought the muzzle of the full cocked, double-barrelled gun into sharp contact with that part of a terrified porter's anatomy.

Such was the forest. Of their march through it for the first four days, there is nothing to tell. Its depth seemed to be devoid of life, although occasionally they heard the screaming of parrots in the tree-tops a couple of hundred feet above, or caught sight of the dim shapes of monkeys swinging themselves from bough to bough. That was in the daytime, when, although they could not see it, they knew that the sun was shining somewhere. But at night they heard nothing, since beasts of prey do not come where there is no food. What puzzled Alan was that all through these impenetrable recesses there ran a distinct road, which they followed. To the right and left rose a wall of creepers, but between them ran this road; an ancient road, for nothing grew on it, and it only turned aside to avoid the biggest of the trees, which must have stood there from time immemorable, such a tree as that which he had seen fall; indeed it was one of those round which the road ran.

He asked Jeeki who made the road.

"People who come out Noah's Ark," answered Jeeki. "I think they run up here to get out of way of water, and sent them two elephants ahead to make path. Or perhaps dwarf people make it. Or perhaps those who go up to Asiki-land to do sacrifice like old Jews."

"You mean you don't know," said Alan.

"No, of course don't know. Who know about forest roads made before beginning of world? You ask question, Major, I answer. More lively answer than to shake head and roll eyes like them silly fool porters."

It was on the fourth night that the trouble began. As usual they had lit a huge fire, made of the fallen boughs and rotting tree trunks that lay about in plenty. There was no reason why the fire should be so large, since they had little to cook and the air was hot, but they made it so for the same reason that Jeeki answered questions, for the sake of cheerfulness. At least it gave light in the darkness, leaping up in red tongues of flame twenty or thirty feet high, and its roar and crackle were welcome in the primeval silence.

Alan lay upon the cork mattress in the open, for here there was no need to pitch the tent; if any rain fell above, the canopy of leaves absorbed it. He was amusing himself while he smoked his pipe with watching the reflection of the fire-light against a patch of darkness caused probably by some bush about twenty yards away, and by picturing in his own mind the face of Barbara—that strong, pleasant English face—as it might appear on such a background. Suddenly there, on the identical spot, he did see a face, though, one of very different character. It was round and small and hideous, resembling in its general outline that of a bloated child. At this distance he could not distinguish the features, except the lips, which were large and pendulous, and between them the flash of white teeth.

"Look there," he whispered to Jeeki in English; and Jeeki looked, then without saying a word lifted the shot gun that lay at his side and fired straight into the bush. Instantly there rose a squeaking noise, such as might be made by a wounded animal, and the four porters sprang up in alarm.

"Sit down," said Jeeki to them in their own tongue, "a leopard was stalking us and I fired to frighten it away. Don't go near the place as it may be wounded and angry, but drag up some boughs and make a fence round the fire, for fear of others."

The men, who dread leopards, looking on these animals, indeed, with superstitious reverence, obeyed readily enough, and as there was plenty of wood lying within a few yards, soon constructed a boma fence that, rough as it was, would serve for protection.

"Jeeki," said Alan presently as they labored at the fence, "that was not a leopard, it was a man."

"No, no, Major, not man, little dwarf devil, him that have poisoned arrow. I shoot at once to make him sit up. Think he no come back to-night, too much afraid of shot fetish. But to-morrow, can't say. Not tell those fellows anything," and he nodded towards the porters, "or perhaps they bolt."

"I think you would have done better to leave the dwarf alone," said Alan, "and they might have left us alone. Now they will have a blood feud against us."

"Not agree, Major, only chance for us put him in blue funk. If I not shoot, presently he shoot," and he made a sound that resembled the whistling of an arrow, then added, "Now you go sleep. I not tired, I watch, my eyes see in dark better than yours. Only two more days of this damn forest, then open land with tree here and there, where dwarf no come because he afraid of lion and cannibal man who like eat him."

As there was nothing else to be done Alan took Jeeki's advise and in time fell fast asleep, nor did he wake again until the faint light which for the want of a better name they called dawn, was filtering down to them through the canopy of boughs.

"Been to look," said Jeeki, as he handed him his coffee. "Hit that dwarf man, see his blood, but think others carry him away. Jeeki very good shot; stone, spear, arrow or gun all same to him. Now get off as quick as we can before porters smell rat. You eat chop, Major, I pack."

Presently they started on their trudge through those endless trees, with Fear for a companion. Even the porters who had been told nothing, seemed more afaid than usual, though whether this was because they what Jeeki called "smell rat," or owing to the progressive breakdown of their nervous systems, Alan did not know. About midday they stopped to eat because the men were too tired to walk further without rest. For an hour or more they had been looking for a comparatively open place, but as it chanced could find none, so were obliged to halt in dense forest. Just as they had finished their meal and were preparing to proceed, that much they had feared happened since from somewhere behind the tree boles came a volley of reed arrows. One struck a porter in the neck, one fixed itself in Alan's helmet without touching him, and no less than three hit Jeeki on the back and stuck, there, providentially enough in the substance of the cork mattress that he still carried on his shoulders which the feeble shafts had not the strength to pierce.

Everybody sprang up and with a curious fascination, instead of attempting to do anything, watched the porter who had been hit in the neck somewhere in the region of the jugular vein. The poor man rose to his feet with great deliberation, reminding Alan in some grotesque way of a speaker who has suddenly been called on to address a meeting and seeks to gain time for the gathering of his thoughts. Then he turned towards that vast audience of trees, streched out his hand with a declamatory gesture, said something in a composed voice, and fell upon his face stone dead! The swift poison had reached his heart and done its work.

His three companions looked at him for a moment, and the next, with a yell of terror, rushed off into the forest, hurling down their loads as they ran. What became of them Alan never learned, for he saw them no more and the dwarf people keep their secrets. At the time indeed he scarcely noticed their departure, for he was otherwise engaged.

One of their hideous little assailants, made bold by success, ventured to run across an open space between two trees, showing himself for a moment. Alan had a gun in his hand, and mad with rage at what had happened, he raised it and swung on him as he would upon a rabbit. He was a quick and practised shot, and his skill did not fail him now, for just as the dwarf was vanishing behind a tree, the bullet caught him and next instant he was seen rolling over and over upon its further side.

"That very nice," said Jeeki reflectively, "very nice indeed, but I think we best move out of this."

"Aren't you hurt?" gasped Alan. "Your back is full of arrows."

"Don't feel nothing, Major," he answered, "best cork mattress, 25s. 3d. at Stores, very good for poisoned arrow, but leave him behind now, because perhaps points work through as I run; one scratch do trick," and as he spoke Jeeki untied a string or several strings, letting the little matress fall to the ground.

"Great pity leave all those goods," said Jeeki, surveying the loads that the porters had cast away, "but what says Book? 'Life more than raiment.' Also, 'take no thought for morrow.' Dwarf people do that for us. Come, Major, make tracks," and dashing at a bag of cartridges which he cast about his neck, a trifling addition to his other impedimenta, and a small case of potted meats that he hitched under his arm, he poked his master in the back with the muzzle of his full cocked gun as a signal that it was time to start.

"Keep that cursed thing off me," said Alan furiously. "How often have I told you never to carry a gun at full cock?"

"About one thousand times, Major," answered Jeeki imperturbably, "but on such occasion forget discreetness. My ma just same, it run in family, but story too long tell you now. Cut, Major, cut like hell. Them dwarfs be back soon, but," he puffed, "I think, I think Little Bonsa come square with them one day."

So Alan "cut" and the huge Jeeki blundered along after him, the paraphernalia with which he was hung about rattling like the hoofs of a galloping giraffe. Not for all his load did he ever turn a hair. Whether it were fear within or a desire to save his master, or a belief in the virtues of Little Bonsa, or that his foot was, as it were, once more upon his native heath, the fact remained that notwithstanding the fifty years, almost, that had whitened his wool, Jeeki was absolutely inexhaustible. At least at the end of that fearful chase, which lasted all the day, and through the night also, for they dared not camp, he appeared to be nearly as fresh as when he started from Old Calabar, nor did his spirits fail him for one moment. When the light came on the following morning, however, they perceived by many signs and tokens that the dwarf people were all about them. Some arrows were shot even, but these fell short.

"Pooh!" said Jeeki, "all right now, they much afraid. Still, no time for coffee, we best get on."

So they got on as they could, till towards midday the forest began to thin out. Now as the light grew stronger they could see the dwarfs, of whom there appeared to be several hundreds, keeping a parallel course to their own on either side of them at what they thought to be a safe distance.

"Try one shot, I think," said Jeeki, kneeling down and letting fly at a clump of the little men, which scattered like a covey of partridges, leaving one of its number kicking on the ground. "Ah! my boy," shouted Jeeki in derision, "how you like bullet in tummy? You not know Paradox guaranteed flat trajectory 250 yard. You remember that next time, Sonny?" Then off they went again up a long rise.

"River other side of that rise," said Jeeki. "Think those tree monkeys no follow us there."

But the "monkeys" appeared to be angry and determined. They would not come any more within the range of the Paradox, but they still marched on either side of the two fugitives, knowing well that at last their strength must fail and they would be able to creep up and murder them. So the chase went on till Alan began to wonder whether it would not be better to face the end at once.

"No, no, if say die, can't change mind to-morrow morning," gasped Jeeki in a hoarse voice, "Here top rise, much nearer than I thought. Oh, my aunt! who those?" and he pointed to several hundreds of big men armed with spears who were marching up the further side of the hill from the river that ran below.

At the same moment these savages, who were not more than two hundred yards away, caught sight of them, and of their pursuers who just then appeared on the ridge to the right and left. The dwarfs on perceiving these strangers, uttered a shrill yell of terror, and wheeled about to fly to their fastnesses in the forest, which evidently they regretted ever having left. It was too late. With an answering shout the spearmen, who were extended in a long line, apparently hunting game, charged after them at full speed. They were fresh and their legs were long. Therefore very soon they overtook the dwarfs and even got in front of them, heading them off from the forest. The end may be guessed—save a few whom they reserved alive, they killed them mercilessly, and almost without loss to themselves, since the little forest folk were too terrified and exhausted to shoot at them with their poisoned arrows, and they had no other weapons.

In fact, as Alan discovered afterwards, for generations there had been war between them, since all the other tribes hate the dwarfs whom they look upon as dangerous human monkeys, and never before had the big men found such a chance of squaring their account. When Jeeki saw this fearful-looking company, for the first time his spirits seemed to fall him.

"Ogula!" he exclaimed with a groan, and sat himself upon a flat rock, pulling Alan down beside him. "Ogula! Know them by hair and spears," he repeated. "Up gum tree now, say good-night."

"Why? Who are they?" gasped Alan.

"Great cannibal, Major, eat man, eat us to-night, or, perhaps, to-morrow morning when we nice cool. Say prayers, Major, say 'em quick, no time waste."

"I think I will shoot an Ogula or two first," said Alan grimly, as he stood up and lifted his gun.

"No, not shoot, no good. Pretend not be afraid, best chance. Let Jeeki think, let Jeeki think," and he slapped his forehead with his great hand.

Apparently the action brought inspiration, for next instant he grabbed his master by the arm and dragged him back behind the shelter of a great boulder which they had just passed. Then with really marvellous swiftness he cut the straps of the tin box that Alan wore upon his back, and since there was no time to find the key and unlock it, seized the little padlock with which it was fastened between his finger and thumb and putting out his great strength with a single wrench twisted it off.

"What are you—" began Alan.

"Hold tongue," he answered savagely "make you god, I priest. Ogula know Little Bonsa. Quick, quick!"

In a minute it was done, the golden mask was clapped on Alan's head and the leather thongs were fastened. Moreover, Jeeki himself was arrayed in the solar-tope, to which all this while he had clung, allowing streams of green mosquito netting to hang down over his white robe.

"Come out now, Major," he said, "and play god. You whistle, I do palaver."

Then hand in hand they walked from behind the rock. By this time the particular company of the cannibals that was opposite to them, which happened to include their chief, had climbed the steep slope of the hill and arrived within a distance of twenty yards. Having seen the two men and guessed that they had taken refuge behind the rock, their spears were lifted to kill them, since when he beholds anything strange the first impulse of a savage is to bring it to its death.

(To be continued.)

This year's calendar shows a peculiarity in this month not often to be seen. The first day of February fell upon a Saturday and the last of the month happens on the same day of the week. In this month, therefore, there will be five Saturdays. Similar conditions only happen once in twenty-eight years.

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Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

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108

A Woman's Health

Is a heritage too sacred to be experimented with. For her peculiar and delicate ailments only medicines of known composition and which contain no alcohol, narcotics, or other harmful or habit-forming drugs should be employed. The *one* medicine which fulfills all these requirements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy with a record of over forty years of cures to recommend it; a remedy, the makers of which print its formula on every bottle-wrapper and attest its completeness and correctness under oath; a remedy devised and adapted to woman's delicate constitution by an educated physician—an experienced specialist in woman's diseases; a remedy, every ingredient of which has received the written endorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar diseases; a remedy which has more *bona-fide* cures to its credit than any other sold by druggists for woman's special requirements. It is not given away in the form of "trial bottles" to be experimented with, but is sold at a fair price by all dealers in medicines.

Delicate, weak, nervous women should especially shun the use of alcoholic medicines which, from their stimulating and exhilerating effects may seem, for a time, to do good, but which from the inevitable effects of the alcohol in shrinking up the red corpuscles of the blood are sure to do great and lasting harm in the long run. Besides they beget a craving for stimulants which is most deplorable.

Only invigorating and nerve strengthening effects can follow the use of this famous medicine for women. It can not possibly do harm in any state or condition of the system. It has been carefully adapted to woman's needs by an experienced physician—a specialist in their diseases. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

If a woman has bearing down, or dragging pains, low down in the abdomen, or pelvis, backache, frequent headaches, dizzy or fainting spells, is nervous and easily startled, has gnawing feeling in stomach, sees imaginary floating specks, or spots before her eyes, has melancholia, or "blues," or a weakening disagreeable drain from pelvic organs, she can make no mistake by resorting to the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will invigorate and tone up the whole system and especially the pelvic organs.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the female system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For over-worked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

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Real Estate Advertisements, Victoria District

PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURE

LITTLE BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED

The Corbin Railway Bill Was Not Discussed at Length in House.

After assent having been given to all the bills that were far enough advanced, the House yesterday got down to work anew. The session was not a lengthy one and was given over for the most part to the advancing of various bills another stage. The university bill was considered in committee for a time, but will be further considered at future sitting. Stuart Henderson has a number of amendments to offer.

The debate on whether a charter should be granted to Corbin's railway in Southeast Kootenay was expected to give rise to a lengthy discussion, but the debate was adjourned.

Press Gallery, Feb. 12th.

The House met at 2.30 o'clock.

Private Bills.

The report on the bill to incorporate the Hudson Bay Pacific Railway Company was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Crow's Nest and Northern Railway Company passed the committee stage.

The bill respecting the Dominion Trust Company passed second reading on motion of Dr. McGuire.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite suggested that the bill might be amended in committee to prevent excessive charges being made by the company for its services as trustees.

Corbin's Road.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Eastern British Columbia Railway Company, and in doing so recommended it to the serious consideration of the legislature. He explained that the necessity for transportation facilities on the route of the proposed line was much felt in the district; that the coal and other resources of the country were lying practically dormant for want of it, and that Mr. Corbin had expended about $175,000 in acquiring and proving coal properties, the development of which depended upon the transportation scheme. Last year, he pointed out, Mr. Corbin had applied for a charter without success. In the meantime no actual construction had been accomplished under the rival charter, and the Corbin company was prepared to put up a bond guaranteeing the construction of twelve miles of the road within twelve months. He argued that the objection taken against the charter in the railway committee that the road would parallel the projected Southeast Kootenay line, should not prevail, citing cases where parallel lines already existed in the province.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite looked upon the Corbin proposal as an attemtpt to squeeze the smaller company, the Southeast Kootenay, out of the field. He pointed out that a great deal of preparatory work had been done by the latter company, which now stood ready to commence building as soon as weather permitted, and proposed to expend half a million dollars within the next twelve months. He contended that the Southeast Kootenay company had complied with the requirements of their charter, and should not be disturbed in their rights.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

Third Readings.

The bill to amend the Municipal Incorporation Act, and the bill to amend the Attachment of Debts Act, passed third reading; also the bill granting to the corporation of the city of New Westminster certain lands for park purposes.

University Bill.

The House then went into committee on the university bill, and discussed the following amendments proposed by Mr. Henderson:

5. To add section 7a:

7a. All real property which is now, or which hereafter shall be, vested in the board shall, as far as the application thereof of any statute of limitations is concerned, be deemed to have been and to be real property vested in the crown for the public uses of the province.

6. To add section 7b:

7b. It is hereby declared that the dedication heretofore by the crown for any purpose of any real property held for the purposes of the university and university college, or either of them, has not taken away from such real property any rights or privileges which it enjoyed as crown lands, or prejudicially affected the same, but that all such rights and privileges remain in full force and effect."

7. To strike out all of section 8 after the second line and insert the following:

(a) A faculty of arts and science, which shall embrace all branches of a liberal education necessary for the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts, and such other degrees as may be determined by the said university;

(b) A faculty of medicine, which shall embrace all branches of medical and surgical training necessary for the degrees of bachelor of medicine, doctor of medicine, master of surgery, and such other degrees as may be determined by the said university;

(c) A faculty of law, which shall embrace all branches of the knowledge and practice of law necessary for the degree of bachelor of laws, and such other degrees as may be determined by the said university;

(d) A faculty of science, including manual training and engineering, leading to the degree of bachelor of applied science, and such other degrees or diplomas as may be determined by the said university.

8. In section 10, sub-section (a), to strike out the words "in His Majesty's Dominions" and insert in lieu thereof "domestic, British and foreign."

14. To add four sections:

32a. No appointee (other than the president) of the board of control of the university, under the powers conferred by section 34, sub-section (f), shall be eligible to be a member of the board.

32b. No employee in the service of the education department, nor any principal or teacher in any high school, shall be eligible to be a member of the board.

32c. No member of the executive council, during his term of office, shall be appointed or become a member of the board.

32d. If any member of the board accepts any of the positions or offices set out in sections 32a, 32b and 32c, he shall, ipso facto, vacate his appointment as a member of the board, and a declaration of such vacancy entered on the minutes of the board shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

15. In hection 42, line one, strike out "Board" and insert "university."

16. Add the following proviso to the end of the section: "Provided always, the interest of every lessee and occupant of real property so vested shall be liable to taxation; and provided further, that this section shall not apply to land acquired in the manner set out in section 4 hereof.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Railway Assessment Act.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow introduced an act to further amend the Railway Assessment Act. It was explained that this amendment does not effect the principle of the bill which has just passed the House, being merely intended to make certain clerical features thereof consonant with the old act.

The House rose.

Notices of Motion.

By. J. H. Hawthornthwaite on Friday next:

Whereas a conflict of interests has arisen between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and

Whereas a treaty, known as the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been endorsed by the Dominion government; and

Whereas the said treaty contained the following section:

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

And whereas the industrial and labor interests of British Columbia have been seriously affected by the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants under said section; and

Whereas laws enacted by this province to regulate said immigration have been uniformly disallowed by the Dominion authorities; and

Whereas the existing conditions cannot continue without injuring the various interests referred to, and further endangering the good understanding that has existed between the people of Japan and the people of this province;

Therefore be it resolved, that this House memoralize the Imperial government, through the colonial secretary, to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters.

Questions.

By Dr. Hall on Friday next, questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. What municipalities pay to the government fees for water for domestic use? And for power?

2. What is the amount received by the government from each municipality water fees for domestic use? And for power?

3. Is it the intention of the government to exempt municipalities from taxation on water records for consumption for domestic use? And for power or light purposes?

By John Oliver on Friday next, questions of the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. What quantities of coal were purchased by the government during the year 1907 at each of the following points: Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster?

2. What price was paid per ton (state whether short or long ton) in each case?

3. Who supplied the coal in each case?

4. Were tenders for the supply of coal called for?

5. If not, why not?

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The sulphur mines of Sicily employ 18,000 men.

IMPORTATION OF GAME BIRDS

PUBLIC SPIRITED ACT OF LOCAL CITIZEN

A. E. Todd Will Liberate a Number of Hungarian Partridges in Vicinity.

For some times past reports have come to hand of the success of the movement to import Hungarian partridges in the neighborhood of Vancouver. They are said to be increasing very fast and have become thoroughly acclimatized. The importations on the mainland were made by the local organizations, the money being raised by public subscription.

In Victoria it has been left for one man to make the experiment. About a month ago A. E. Todd of this city imported twenty birds from a dealer in Pennsylvania and all arrived in good condition and are still alive and doing well. They are being kept in a wire enclosure at Mr. Todd's home "The Leasowes," St. Charles street.

A few days ago another consignment of twenty birds arrived but three of these were dead and one is still lame. This second importation came direct from Hungary, and doubtless the long journey was responsible for the loss. These last birds are slightly larger than the others. The idea of getting them from different places was to insure cross breeding.

It is Mr. Todd's intention to bring out a number of others, the next lot to come from England where for a number of years they have been bred very successfully. In all he expects to import about one hundred this spring and to turn them out at several different parts of Vancouver Island. Some will be placed at Cowichan in the neighborhood of Duncan.

The birds were seen on Saturday by a Times reporter and they seem to be wild enough for all purposes. Their plumage is in good condition and the birds seem very healthy and well. Mr. Todd expects to keep them in the run until about the middle of next month when food will be plentiful and there will be less danger of their being injured. Already they have been protected by the game law so that it is unlawful to shoot them at any time.

The Hungarian Partridge ranges almost all over Europe and central Asia and adapts itself to either hot or cold climates. It is almost twice the size of the Bob White, and its back resembles the willow grouse in appearance. The sides of the head and throat are of a light reddish brown,

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGES.

while the top of the head is brown with yellow stripes. Across the gray back there are a number of rusty brown strips extending to the lower part of the body. The main peculiarity of the bird is its breast which is slaty blue marked in the centre with a chestnut colored shield about the shape of a horseshoe. The mark on the female is usually not as clear as on the male, and sometimes it is very faint. In young females, however, there is little distinction.

The bird is called the Hungarian Partridge because on account of climatic conditions it seems to have become more numerous and more vigorous in that country than elsewhere. Well watered woodland tracts in the vicinity of arable lands are the best situations, but the partridge is easily pleased and can make its living almost anywhere.

The Hungarian Partridge is a home bird. It does not care to wander, and even the young do not stray far from home. This virtue, together with its extreme hardiness, high prolificacy and other fine qualities make it an ideal bird for stocking game preserves.

These partridges mate in pairs and it is claimed that the pairs remain true to each other through life. Toward the end of April or the beginning of May the hen commences to lay. Her nest is usually a shallow hollow on the level ground. She lays from nine to seventeen eggs which take twenty-six days to hatch. The chicks which are extremely pretty little creatures commence to run about as soon as they leave the eggs. Both parents take equal part in the care and training of the young. The cock guards, warns, and defends, while the hen leads, feeds and shelters them. If either of the parents are killed the other will take charge of the brood doing duty for both. On account of the untiring care of the parents most of the young are reared and it does not take long to populate a whole district.

The food of a new importation is always an important matter. When the partridges are young they feed almost altogether on insects and worms, to which they later in life add vegetable matter. During cold weather they eat the berries and buds of trees, bushes, or any succulent food. While it is a known fact that Bob Whites will succumb to a heavy snow storm, the Hungarian Partridge is so vigorous that it can scratch its way through the snow and liberate itself, even when covered with two or three feet of the white covering.

From the above it will be seen that the Hungarian Partridge is just the bird that is repuired in this country. The thanks of the whole community will be due to Mr. Todd if he succeeds in making the importation a success and it is hoped that everyone will do his best to protect the birds after they have been liberated. Sportsmen all over the world are getting very keen over these birds which provide excellent hunting, and are also useful for cooking purposes.

MINING INSTITUTE.

Tenth Annual General Meeting to Be Held Early in March.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Canadian Mining Institue will be held at the Russell House, Ottawa, Ont., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 4, 5 and 6, 1908.

The provisional programme of the meeting is as follows: On Wednesday, March 4th, at 10 a. m., the proceedings will be opened by His Excellency the Governor General, who has kindly consented to welcome and address the members. The Wednesday morning, and, if necessary, the afternoon session of that day, will be devoted to the consideration of business affairs to be presented to the meeting, including the report of the council, the treasurer's statement and balance sheet, the proposed repeal of and amendments to by-laws, and the election of officers and council for the ensuing term. A selection of papers will be subsequently read and discussed on Wednesday evening and at the Thursday and Friday sessions.

The annual dinner will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Application has been made to the railway companies for special transportation privileges for members and their friends attending the meeting.

The president of the Institute is Frederick Reffer, while H. Mortimer-Lamb is secretary.

BODE'S GUM AIDS DIGESTION

The largest quill toothpick factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother), if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

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Take notice that S. R. MacClinton, of Vancouver, occupation, C. E., intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands, situated on Gold River, West Coast, Vancouver Island:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked A. S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. from the second fork of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and Marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, N. 160 chains, E. 40 chains to place of commencement.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, about six miles from its mouth, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running E. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, N. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, about six miles from its mouth, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running W. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, E. 40 chains, N. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted near the S. W. corner of lease six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, E. 160 chains more or less to river, thence following river and lot six line northerly and westerly to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted near the S. W. corner of lease six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, N. 120 chains more or less to line of lot 6, thence following line of lot six east and south to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 12. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence S. 120 chains, E. 40 chains to line of lot six, thence following line of lot six to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 13. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and near W. line of lease six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted on S. W. corner of lot six, Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence S. 110 chains to N. line of S. R. M. location No. 13, thence E. 20 chains, N. 20 chains, E. to west line of lot six, N. and W. to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. W. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 17. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chans, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 18. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 19. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence running S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains, N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 20. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, about 3 miles from W. line of lot 6, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence S. 40 chains, W. 160 chains, N. 40 chains, S. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 21. Commencing at a post planted on a branch of Gold River, about three miles from W. line of lot six, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 40 chains, W. 160 chains, S. 40 chains, E. 160 chains to place of commencement.

No. 22. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, on N. line of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, W. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 23. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, on 8th line of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence N. 60 chains, W. 109 chains, S. 60 chains, E. 109 chains to place of commencement.

No. 24. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains E. from N. E. corner of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. E. corner, thence running N. 160 chains, W. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, E. 40 chains to place of commencement.

No. 25. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains E. from N. E. corner of lot six, W. Coast, Vancouver Island, and marked S. R. M., S. W. corner, thence running N. 160 chains, E. 40 chains, S. 160 chains, W. 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1907.

SAMUEL RAE MACCLINTON.
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Strictly modern, bath, pantry, furnace, hot and cold water, concrete basement, electric light. Close to car line.
$3.850
EASY TERMS.

CORDWOOD
DRY MAPLE
APPLY TO
JAMES LEIGH & SONS
POINT ELLICE SAWMILLS.
Tel. A397.

Patents and Trade Marks
Procured in all countries.
Searches of the Records carefully made and reports given. Call or write for information.
Rowland Brittain
Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney

We Have Sold
As Much Real Estate During the Past Three Months as Most Offices in This Province.
MOST OF THIS HAS BEEN LISTED WITH US EXCLUSIVELY, AND
AT THE RIGHT PRICE
PRICE AND TERMS THESE DAYS MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE.
If you have tried to sell your LOT on your HOUSE, and have failed, just think it out; make the price right, the terms right and list it with us.
We Are Making Money for Our Clients
ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?
IF NOT; WHY NOT?
We are selling some of the biggest snaps ever offered in Victoria.
For instance:
One of Our Big Snaps in Residences
TWO STORY HOUSE
Double walls and floors, parlor, sitting and dining rooms, FIVE BEDROOMS, bath, pantry, kitchen, six cords of wood, five tons of coal, furniture and effects; large lot, 80 ft. x 120 ft.; one block from Government street. All for $5,000. Terms to be arranged. There never was such a property at the price.
That is sufficient to give you an idea of our list.
Don't Let Prejudice
Stand in the way of making money. Perhaps you do not think much of
Alberni
Well, that does not hurt Alberni.
MORE MONEY WILL BE MADE IN ALBERNI REAL ESTATE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS THAN WAS MADE IN VICTORIA IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, and buyers of lots in 45 will make a good investment.
We have done more to advertise Alberni than all other firms in Canada, because we knew what we were about. The cheapest property is not the lowest in price. We know where the property is situated that will rise in price. We can sell you the cheapest lots, 5 acre blocks, or quarter section, and it will pay you to buy from us.
Herbert Cuthbert & Company
616 FORT STREET
VICTORIA, B.C.

—THE—
Hub Cigar Store
HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.
Good Imported Domestic and Local Cigars and Tobaccos.
LEWIS & EVANS,
Cor. Government & Trounce Ave
PHONE 12

A Want Ad in The Times Will Always Sell It for You

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Replies to Advertisements

Letters in reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

LETTERS—A. B., T. L., X. Y. Z.

NUMBERS—40, 78, 98, 100, 101, 106, 111, 125, 126, 128, 146, 151, 152, 156, 160, 163, 166, 172, 339, 447, 683.

Agents Wanted

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary, $83 per month, and expenses $4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada.

Blacksmith

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantages Theatre.

Builder and General Contractor

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Before placing their orders for lumber would do well to see our stock. We keep in our yards a large stock which we take pleasure in showing to all visitors. Give us a trial order and we will serve you so well that you will be ready to join our chorus in "Once a customer always one." B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Mills, Garbally road, Victoria Arm, Victoria, B. C. Tel. No. 864.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing. 27 Avalon road, James Bay. Phone A912.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 1422 Blanchard street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone B1437.

DINSDALE & MALCOLM,
Builders and Contractors.
BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS
A SPECIALTY.
DINSDALE, 3020 Quadra St. MALCOLM, 52 Hillside Ave.

THE B. F. GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., is a new business enterprise striving for the patronage of the citizens of Victoria. It wants to help build up the city, and can do so if given a share of the patronage of builders and contractors. The Company will spare no effort to please all its customers. Give us a trial order and be convinced. Small orders as carefully filled as large ones. Mills and yards, Garbally road, Victoria Arm. Tel. No. 864.

Chimney Sweeping

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. Phone 1019.

Dentists

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

Dyeing and Cleaning

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

Educational

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

Engravers

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 1124 Broad street.

Farm to Rent

TO RENT—Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 500 fruit trees. Address Box 146, this office.

Flowers

ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, $4 per doz. Flewin's Gardens, 36 South Park street.

BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE—Geraniums, salvia, lobelia, hanging baskets, dahlias. Up-to-Date Fish Market, opposite City Hall, Douglas street.

Furrier

FRED. FOSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 42½ Johnson street.

Help Wanted—Male

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—A boy to drive horse and learn plumbing trade. Apply to A. Sheret, 707 Fort street.

WANTED—Young man to work on farm. Reply, giving age and experience, to [illegible]

WANTED—Strong, intelligent boy, for hardware store. Apply Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Wharf street.

WANTED—Men and women to learn Barber Trade; Wages earned while learning; catalogue free; write Moler Barber College, Carrall St., Vancouver.

WANTED—Contract to clear land or put up ... P. B. Hall, P. O. Box 236, city.

Houses for Sale

A BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale cheap and on exceptionally easy terms; situated amid rural surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawns with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in good bearing. Apply 1924 Belmont ave.

FOR SALE—A snap, 4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, $600 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 948 View street.

Labor Supplied

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 2883 Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 1669.

CONTRACTORS—We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men, at short notice; Poles, Slavs, Huns, Italians, Lithuanians, etc.; also several well trained monkeys. Boston Shipping Co., 18 Norfolk street, New York City.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1601 Government street. Tel. 1630.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO., LTD., 29 Store street. Telephone No. 1566. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

Legal

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ottawa. Parliamentary, Departmental and Patent Office Agents, Practice before Railway Commission. Charles Murphy. Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 237 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 745, I. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information inquire of Edward Parsons, Fin. Secy., 21 Chancery Chambers, Langley street.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 279, meets first and third Mondays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Mrs. E. Carlow, financial secretary, 10 Amelia street.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. OF P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

VICTORIA, NO. 17, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday. D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F., COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 8930, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

Lost and Found

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—English setter, white, brown ticks, brown spot on one eye. Anyone detaining same will be prosecuted. J. L. Smith, 2515 First street.

LOST—A conveyance made in name of Margaret M. Boyce, between Langley, Fort and Government streets. Please return to 722 Pembroke street.

LOST—A cocker spaniel and Gordon setter. Finder please notify H. Smith phone 121. Anyone found detaining same will be prosecuted.

Lots for Sale

Central Park lots are the best investment in Victoria to-day.

FOR SALE—9 choice large lots, on the highest part of Smith Hill, commanding elevations, magnificent views, $750 each; easy terms. Fetherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria.

SIDNEY—Owner wishes to sell 10 acres good land, all clear, fenced with wire, ½ mile from Sidney station, ¼ mile from school, cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box 438, P. O., Victoria.

Machinists

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

Medium

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 175 Chatham street. Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

MR. H. E. HOWES, Psychic Medium and Healer, can be consulted daily. Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

Merchant Tailors

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut and made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government street, up-stairs, over Andernach's Jewellery Store, or opposite Trounce Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

Meetings

SILVER BAND MINING CO., LTD.—The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices, 74 Wharf street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 12th February, 1908, at 8 p. m. E. F. Hodges, secretary-treasurer.

Monuments

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street. Tel. B1207.

34 lots sold to-day in Central Park.

A. B. McNEILL.

REALTY. MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
PHONE 668. 17 TROUNCE AVE.

BUNGALOW—7 rooms, new, modern. ... $4,000

NEW COTTAGE—5 rooms, furnace, etc. ... $2,700

HOUSE, KING'S ROAD—7 rooms, good buy ... $1,800

COTTAGE, CLOSE IN—5 rooms ... $2,000

NEW COTTAGE—6 rooms, strictly modern ... $3,650

All have been greatly reduced.

LOTS.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE ... $500 to $850

CAMOSUN AND ALFRED—Good buy at ... $750

GRANT STREET ... $700

PEARSE ESTATE—Each ... $600 to $900

Good Terms.

J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent $120 per month.

For further particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once, up to fifteen words.

FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

Miscellaneous

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c. per 100; $3 per 1,000. Catalogue of nursery stock free on application. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria.

WANTED—A good, strong, gentle young horse; must be sound and used to farm work and not afraid of cars. Box 199, Times Office.

LADIES' BLOUSES, silk and fine work carefully and skilfully laundered, at moderate charges. Mrs. Cosh, 1321 Fort St. Phone A838.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone B1247.

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at less than half price. Garesche Block. R. J. Soper.

Miscellaneous Property for Sale

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock, Fishel strain. Eggs and stock from prize winners. Mrs. Griffiths, Snowvew Poultry Yards, Maywood P. O.

FOR SALE—Half-acre lot, just off Quadra street, near Tolmie Ave., price $500, terms; adjoining lots held at $1,500. Hinkson Siddall & Son, New Grand Theatre Building, Government street.

FOR SALE—En bloc, or separately, furniture of six rooms, all new and best quality. Address Box 196, Times Office.

Buy lots in Central Park before the price rises.

FOR SALE—1 pedigree short horn bull. Apply Phillips, 824 View street.

FOR SALE—2 nearly new 120-egg incubators and 2 brooders; also several thoroughbred Brown Leghorn cockerels. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 618 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE—Mill slabs cut into short lengths at $3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone No. 864. Orders also taken at Johns Bros.' Store.

FOR SALE—Gramaphone, 56 records, $35; Winchester rifle, 22-calibre, $6; loggers' boots, $2.50; revolver, 32-calibre, $2.75; sterling silver chain, $2.50; wedding rings, 18-K, $5; Tuxedo coat and vest, $3.50; army overcoats, $4.50. Jacob Aaronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 56 Johnson street, 4 doors below Government.

Money to Loan

MONEY TO LOAN on house property, easy terms; no delay. Apply the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, 30 Government street.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 43 Johnson street.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate and improved property. Dr. Hartman, 1319 Government street.

Music

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist. Graduate of Leipsic Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St. Telephone A245.

Real Estate for Exchange

THE OWNER wishes to exchange a good Manitoba town property for close-in rentable property in Victoria. Address G. H., Times office.

Rooms and Board

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms at 752 Kane street, each suitable for two men.

[illegible] Government street, upstairs, opposite Trounce Ave.

TO LET—Comfortable rooms in new house, Victoria West, one minute from Gorge and Esquimalt cars; breakfast if desired; moderate terms. Box 197, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM—With or without board, or partial board, also table board, at 1903 Quadra street. Phone 254.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Copying for a few hours each evening, manuscripts, letters, etc., neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply MSS., Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Male

AN ENGLISH-SCOTCHMAN seeks work of any kind, understands farm stock work. Address Box 200, Times Office.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, educated, seeks work in any capacity; excellent references and wide experience. "L.," Times Office.

WANTED—Employment by young man on dairy farm or ranch, strong and experienced in this class of work. Box 198.

WANTED—By young man, work of any kind. Apply Box 195, Times.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN seeks position, dry goods, wholesale or retail. Box 194, Times Office.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, ploughing and excavating. 17 Putman street. Phone A1439.

Truck and Dray

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

Wanted—Female Help

WANTED—An experienced nurse for an infant; references required. Mrs. Dupont, Stadacona.

WANTED—Lady of good business experience to work for an office. Write to A. Fuller, general delivery, city.

DRESSCUTTING SCHOOL—Girls wanted to learn dressmaking. Patterns cut to measure. Corner Yates and Broad streets. D. F. Sprinkling.

WANTED—Immediately, general servant. Apply 737 Vancouver street.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of our license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situated at the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Elk" Saloon, to Lorenzo McCrae and Bert Holden.

Dated this [illegible] day of November, 1907.

A. R. M'DONALD.
GEORGE ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 115, Clifton Scott Whiting will apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of the plan and site for the erection of a wooden wharf in front of Lot 541A, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

A plan of the said proposed wharf and a description by metes and bounds of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said City of Victoria, the same being the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid.

Victoria, B. C., the 8th day of February, 1908.

FELL & GREGORY,
Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whiting, Applicant.

LEE & FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET—Lot for ... $750

BLANCHARD STREET—Lots for ... $1,200

NORTH PARK STREET, 1119—Cottage, 6 rooms, and very large lot ... $3,150

PANDORA STREET—Two lots for ... $900

COLINGWOOD STREET, Esquimalt—3 large lots for sale cheap for cash.

PRIOR STREET, off Hillside ave—2 large lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

BLACKWOOD STREET—Good lot, splendid location, easy terms.

CORNER THIRD AND BAY STREETS—2 lots for $1,200; easy terms.

Money to loan in large or small amounts. Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

EMPIRE REALTY CO.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers.
612 YATES STREET.

SNAPS! SNAPS!! SNAPS!!!

BANK STREET—Two lots. Each ... $475

ELIZABETH STREET (Dunedin place)—Two lots. Each ... $520

ALDERMAN ROAD (Victoria West—One lot ... $250

WE WANT SOME HOUSES listed, ranging in price from $2,000 to $4,500.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1462.

TO LET.

FINE LARGE 10-ROOMED HOUSE in Splendid Locality.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, in good locality, all modern, beautifully finished, all modern. Will sell furniture also. Price ... $4,250

NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, off Fort street, all modern, extra large lot. Price ... $5,500

5-ROOM COTTAGE in Victoria West, all modern; close to harbor and car line. Price ... $2,100

IN AND OUT.

E. & N. Trains—Arrive 12:06 p. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 12:06 and 6:55 p. m. Depart 9 a. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 10:55 a. m., 3 p. m.

V. & S. Trains—Arrive 10:55 a.m., 6:30 p.m. Depart 7.45 a.m., 3:00 p.m. Saturday, 2:00 p. m., Sundays, 9:45.

Steamer Princess Victoria—Sails for Vancouver 1 a. m. daily. Returning, leaves Vancouver 1.30 p. m., arrives Victoria 6.30 p. m.

Steamer Princess Royal—Sails for Seattle at 8.30 a. m. daily (except Monday). Returning, sails from Seattle 11.30 p. m. daily (except Monday), arriving here shortly after 6 a. m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer to Stanley Adutt John Hague Bosustow of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the Osborne House Hotel.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1908.

HECTOR QUAGLIOTTI.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARIA MATILDA HUMBER, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C., DECEASED.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maria Matilda Humber, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned or to R. Humber, 45 Gorge road, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1908. After the said date the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executors had then notice.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1908.

A. A. HUMBER,
S. S. OSTERHOUT,
Executors,
1011 Government St.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the board of License Commissioners we intend to apply for a transfer of our retail liquor license for the Bodega Saloon, situate on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Charles B. Maidment.

Dated the 12th day of December, 1907.

THOMAS A. McDOWELL,
CHARLES McDOWELL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to Henry Edward Verdera-Richards of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate in the Wilson Block, No. 90 Yates street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wilson Hotel."

Dated this 10th day of February, 1908.

SAMUEL McELNEA.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS
To insure quick sales of properties should get them photographed by

FLEMING BROS.

Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Enlargements from films or prints to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

PHONE 168A. 50½ GOVERNMENT ST.

SHOWCASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.

DICKSON & HOWES

Only 54 lots left in Central Park.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

LIMITED.
Established 1885.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
104 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
PHONE 1386.

14.—4 LOTS 60 x 120 feet each; good soil, fine location. Big bargain. Only ... $800

104—5 ACRES good land Strawberry Vale. A real snap ... $1,050

12 FULL SIZED LOTS, 60 x 120 each; good soil; fine location; worth double; good terms. Only ... $1,450

48.—2 ACRES LAND, fenced, tiled and drained, planted with apple, pear, prune, cherry trees; 2 3-4 miles from Town Hall ... $1,600

PEMBERTON & SON

625 FORT STREET.

FOR RENT.

NORTH PANDORA,
UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW,
In Good Condition.
$25 Per Month.

ESQUIMALT ROAD.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE,
And Two Lots.
Good View and Recently Fixed Up.
$20 Per Month.

FRONT STREET,
Corner Old Esquimalt.

GOOD SIZED HOUSE,
With an Acre of Land.
Year's Lease if Wanted.
$30 Per Month.

FOR SALE.

CHAUCER STREET,
Lot 50 x 105.
Three New Houses Going Up Alongside and One Across the Street.
$350.
$25 Down and Arrange Balance.

SHAKESPEARE STREET.

FIVE LOTS, 51 x 135 EACH.
On Good 60-Foot Street.
Three of These Sold Within a Month.
$300 Each.
$25 Down and Balance to Suit.

ELIZABETH STREET.

TWO LOTS, 54 x 134 EACH.
Splendid Location with Good View.
Half-a-Dozen New Houses Going Up Around These.
$475 Each.

BANK STREET.

TWO LOTS, 60 x 135 EACH.
Will Be Worth $800 Each when Bank Street is Boulevarded.
Adjoining Lots Already Held at $850.
$520 Each.

PEMBERTON & SON,
625 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

GRUBB & CAYZER

1214 DOUGLAS STREET,
Next Merchants' Bank.

4 ACRES—Burnside road and Eldon street, all cleared, good level land, 1¼ miles from city, terms. Price ... $5,250

COTTAGE—All modern improvements, 7 rooms, large lot, near cars ... $1,900

100 ACRES—45 under plough, 75 fenced, 25 rough pasture, new cottage, barns, etc., large shore front, plenty water, 4 acres orchard ... $4,250

GILSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY.
Phone A902. P. O. Box 455.
1212 DOUGLAS ST.

9 GOOD LOTS—Cook street, $100 cash, balance very easy, each, only ... $500

FINE LOT—Hillside Ave., close to Douglas street; can't be beat; easy terms; only ... $520

½ ACRE—Corner, on Douglas street. You can't beat this, on terms ... $704

½ ACRE—On Douglas car line, all clear, fenced, fine site for a home on easy terms, only ... $1,500

COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS—Large lot, large fruit trees, easy terms ... $2,400

Do not delay. Buy now in Central Park.

R. S. DAY AND B. BOGGS

Established 1890.
620 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

TO LET.
NEW SIX-ROOM DWELLING,
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NEW BUNGALOW,
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At 11 o'Clock Sharp,

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ANGLO-AMERICAN POLAR EXPEDITION

(Continued from page 6).

that the party had been ten days overdue when I left Flaxman Island, and that I believed Captain Mikkelsen, Mr. Leffingwell, and Mr. Storkerson to be lost. It was this story which he took up the Mackenzie river, and which was telegraphed to the four corners of the earth in September, 1907. On our return to the ship, May 15th, Mr. Hickey and I found the ice party back two days ahead of us, and met Mr. Leffingwell some miles from the island, already on his way to the mountains and his summer work in geology.

Geological work, as such, is not spectacular; a straightforward account of it is of little interest to the non-professional reader. Mr. Leffingwell's investigations, therefore, though of considerable scientific importance, do not lend themselves to exposition that shall be free from technicalities and intricate detail.

Perhaps the most striking geological fact of the north shore of Alaska — to the lay mind at least—is the fact that many, if not all, of the islands that lie in a chain from the mouth of the Colville eastward to Camden Bay are islands of ice rather than of earth. Flaxman Island is typical of these. Its elevation above sea-level is, on the average, perhaps not over ten or twelve feet; its surface layer, in places not more than a foot or two thick, is sandy soil with occasional boulders of various kinds of rock, the largest of them weighing a few thousand pounds. Under this thin surface layer is a thicker one of pure ice, fresh to the taste, transparent in color, but containing occasional small fragments of rock. Holes dug on the island show the ice layer to be four to eight feet in thickness, and cutcroppings along the shore show a similar condition. It seems likely this ice may be the remains of an ancient glacier that once covered the slope of the mountains which now face the Arctic from about twenty miles inland. A similar ice formation to that found by Mr. Leffingwell on Flaxman Island has been seen by the writer on a promonotory of the mainland east of the mouth of the Colville. The thawing of this ice outcrop is one of the chief causes for the very rapid breaking up that is now in progress among the islands of this portion of the coast.

Mr. Leffingwell's summer work was until about July 20th, in the mountains south of Barter Island. Here he found gold, among other things, though not in "paying quantities." His intention was to spend the latter part of the summer in investigations among the mountains farther west, but he had to come to the coast in July for the purpose of getting his mail on board the outgoing whalers in August. His present intention is to spend the current year and perhaps the next in further geological investigations.

After Mr. Leffingwell's departure for the mountains in May, the spring passed uneventfully for those on the island. Captain Mikkelsen was busy writing reports of the year's work, Dr. Howe went on one or two short hunting excursions after caribou and geese, I occupied myself in digging up some ancient house ruins on the island, and Mate Storkerson looked after preparations for the coming winter. Perhaps the most important of these was the building of an ice house by digging a cave into the solid ice of the island. This sort of ice house is a freezing plant in itself, for at the depth of a few feet the temperature below ground is several degrees below freezing both winter and summer, though the nightless days may be uncomfortably warm for those in the sunlight. An ice house of this sort will keep meat fresh for generations; the one in question contained in July some thirty deer, several hundred geese, ducks, and ptarmigan, and a few other items. They could be left there in safety till the ocean chews the island down.

The wreck of the ship necessitated a complete readjustment of plans. Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell intended to carry forward their ice exploration, surveying, and geological work, and I expected to continue my ethnological studies along the coast toward Cape Bathurst; but there was no further need for the services of the ship's crew, as Eskimo help is more convenient and less expensive. Mr. Storkerson intended to stay and assist Captain Mikkelsen in his ice work, in which Mr. Leffingwell designed to take no further active part; but so far as Dr. Howe and the crew were concerned, the problem for them was how most quickly and easily to get south. Most of them were willing and some a trifle eager to get out of the arctic, and it was therefore determined that they should start, as early as ice and other circumstances allowed, for Point Barrow, to meet there the United States revenue cutter Thetis, which, it was expected, would carry them to Nome or San Francisco. This would enable them to get out a month sooner than if they waited for the outgoing whaler Norwhal, due to pass Flaxman Island the first days of September. Accordingly, the start westward was made July 6th. There were two boats—an Eskimo skin-canoe, carrying its owner (Sakhawanna), Captain Mikkelsen, Dr. Howe, and myself; the other was a ship's boat, with Mate Storkerson and the crew. It was intended that I be left behind among the Eskimo of the Colville delta, while the rest of the party continued to Point Barrow, from which place Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Storkerson intended taking passage with an incoming whaler for Herschel Island. My intention was to do whatever seemed most feasible as time went on—remain with the Eskimo till winter, take a passing whaler for Herschel Island, or get some Eskimo to take me in his boat either to Point Barrow or back to Flaxman Island. Unforseen circumstances, however, changed the plans of all of us.

Our westward journey proved both difficult and unfortunate. The whole spring we had had steady easterly winds; the day after we started, the wind became westerly, and continued so for a week. It was, therefore, alternately rowing against a breeze or towing the boats along the beach against a moderate gale, neither of which is a pleasant or an easy undertaking. Occasionally we had calms with heavy fogs; at such times we usually got tangled in the mud-flats of some river delta, often stranding in six inches of water miles from the nearest shore. This was unpleasant travelling and not very safe, for few places are more dangerous than delta flats in a sudden squall, with breakers tumbling in from the open sea.

At the end of a week we got to the Colville river. Provisions were running short, for the trip was taking three times as long as anticipated. A change had accordingly to be made in our plans—Mate Storkerson and Sakhawanna would stay behind with me, while Captain Mikkelsen, Dr. Howe, and the crew pushed on in the skin boat to Point Barrow. The Barrow party were to take about all the provision, leaving us to shift for ourselves—a thing we were easily able to do, for fish and water-fowl were abundant and Eskimos sure to be found somewhere in the neighborhood. But here an untoward accident broke up these fresh plans of ours.

It was on the morning of July 19th, and we were helping the west-bound party load their skin boat preparatory to continuing their journey, when Storkerson picked up a rifle to lay it aside. The gun was a "hammerless" one, in an ordinary canvas case, and had been left cocked by Storkerson himself an hour before. As he was about to lay it down it went off, and the bullet passed through his foot. Proper and immediate surgical care was necessary, of course, but though Dr. Howe was with us, most of his implements and drugs had been left behind at Flaxman Island for the benefit of those members of the expedition who were to remain there another year. Captain Mikkelsen immediately determined to give up the Point Barrow trip, and within half an hour he, Dr. Howe, Thuesen, and the wounded man were on their way east, while I had the unexpected accession of two able men—William Hickey and Max Fiedler—to help me dig up old ruins along the coast. Furthermore, we now had a week's supply of provisions, for the homeward-bound party expected to reach Flaxman island inside of two days (and did so), and were therefore able to leave most of their supplies with us.

Our interesting stay on the Jones Islands, near Colville, belongs rather to my own side of the venture than to the experiences of the main expedition, and need not, therefore, be dwelt on here. The spring of 1897 was the earliest in the known history of the Arctic east of Point Barrow, and now the first east-going whaler arrived "a week ahead of time." Ordinarily the ships that winter at Herschel Island cannot leave the harbor before the end of the first week in July, and the incoming ships seldom get to the island from Point Barrow before the end of the first week in August. This year the whaler Norwhal left her anchorage at Herschel June 29th, and could have left it a week sooner; the first incoming whaler, the Belvedere, commanded by our old friend Captain James Cattle, beat the record a day by arriving off the harbor July 28th.

The Belvedere appeared off the Jones Islands about 3 a. m., July 27th, and it was with some difficulty we attracted her attention, rowing out to her in our skin boat through a fleet of ice-cakes heaving on a great swell. When we boarded the ship we were welcomed not only by the captain and officers, some of whom we already knew, but by Mrs. Cottle, who was making the Arctic cruise with her husband. From them we got much news of the outside world. Though they forgot to tell us of the Jamaica earthquake, which had taken place six months previous, and I learned of it only when I got to the Yukon river more than a month later. There would have been a certain fitness in learning of this great catastrophe from Captain Cottle, for I had brought him and the other ice-bound whalers the first news of the San Francisco earthquake in August, 1906.

In passing Flaxman Island, July 27th, the Belvedere put Mr. Fiedler and Sakhawanna ashore, while Mr. Hickey continued with me to Herschel Island, and we immediately commenced excavating some old burial sites at that place, about eight miles from the whaler's harbor. A few days later Captain Mikkelsen arrived at Herschel with Captain Porter on the whaler Beluga. At about the same time Inspector Jarvis of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, arrived from Fort Macpherson on the Peel river, bringing the disturbing news that a dispatch telling of the death of Captain Mekkelsen, Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Storkerson had been sent up the Mackenzie river with the Hudson's Bay Company's trading party, which had left Macpherson July 22nd, and was due at the first telegraph station—Athabasca Landing, Alberta—the first week in September. This news troubled Captain Mikkelsen greatly, on account of his own relatives and friends, and also on account of those of Mr. Leffingwell and Mr. Storkerson. He felt that the news had to be contradicted at any cost; and as he could not possibly leave the north, and because I am to some extent used to overland travel, I volunteered to carry out dispatches, telling him I believed myself able to reach the Yukon by the end of the first week in September. I left Herschel Island the evening of August 6th, and reached the Yukon September 3rd, three days, as it proved, before the dispatch in question was wired from Athabasca Landing. It was on account of the stranding for three days of the up-Yukon steamer Hannah, which I boarded at Fork Yukon the morning of September 4th, that I failed to anticipate this message by one from Eagle City, the first government telegraph post in Alaska. As it was, my message to the American Geographical Society and to Harper's Magazine arrived only a day and a half later than the one it was to contradict.

The scientific work of the Anglo-American expedition is not completed, though it has, up to the present, been as successful, in its most important branches, as either its members or supporters expected. Mr. Leffingwell has announced his intention to confine his own efforts to the field of geological investigation, and will not take part in further ice exploration. An ice trip is planned for next winter by Captain Mikkelsen; this time going north some two hundred miles farther east, or approximately along the 141st meridian—the meridian separating Alaska from Arctic Canada. In the following year (spring of 1909) it is his announced intention to make a third trip into the Beaufort Sea from the southwest corner of Banks Land to Herschel Island. My own intention is to go back north in May, 1908, to continue my ethnological work among the Esquimox. Dr. Howe, Mr. Storkerson, and the crew have finished their Arctic work for the present; they arrived in San Francisco early in October aboard the steam-whaler Norwhal, commanded by Captain G. B. Leavitt, of Portland, Maine, who had picked the mup at Flaxman Island as he passed it outward bound at the end of the Arctic whaling season, the first week in September. Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Leffingwell are therefore, spending the winter alone at Flaxman Island.

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1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

YEAR'S WORK OF PARK'S BOARD

(Continued from page 1).

which are now irregular will either have to be filled in in many places to a great depth with stone or remain as many of them are uneven whereas the grass can be carried on the proper grade until within two feet of road and slope down to the grade. This will answer for many years to come; when it becomes necessary to put in a curb this two feet could be cut away and the balance would be its proper grade.

I would strongly recommend that the park and boulevard system submitted, be considered as soon as possible, and in so doing I wish to call your attention to the fact that in all capital cities the government invariably take a hand in this work in beautifying its capital city, and I don't know of any city that should be beautified more than this city, which has already so much natural advantage and needed improvement.

Again I wish to call your attention to the number of dogs running at large and it is imperative that some stringent means be taken and the present law enforced as a great deal of destruction is caused by dogs; this also applies to cattle, etc.

A by-law should be passed to restrict any trees being cut without permission—the permission to include that practical men only be employed to do the work, or where it is necessary the parks board officials to do the work and charge the parties the cost thereof.

A by-law or resolution should also be passed to allow the parks board to look after all the trees on or abutting on the streets, prune and protect same.

3. Steps should be taken at once and a by-law passed by the council for maintenance of the boulevards already constructed and those to be constructed.

4. I would also ask that those partly done be put in such a shape as to enable us to go on with them.

In conclusion I wish to call your attention to the fact that all appropriations out of the general taxes have lapsed with the old year, and though the board had a balance left for North Ward park, we now have no money to go on with the work, so it is imperative that the plans and estimates be considered at once, if the work is to be a success.

I would also ask that my appointment be made permanent—and to include the whole of the work of the board. This will enable me to go into the work intelligently and as there will be a good deal of preliminary to be done before the estimates can be thoroughly gone into, this should be done at once.

D. D. ENGLAND,
Superintendent of Boulevards.

Maintenance.

The following report was also submitted by the boulevard superintendent on the maintenance of the boulevards for this year:

I beg leave to make report of the cost of maintenance for the year 1908 commencing on March 1st, of boulevards of the city under the care of the board.

The work required for maintenance is cutting grass, rolling and sprinkling same, pruning and spraying trees and protecting the boulevard. Water is not charged for.

This estimate includes all labor, supervision and care, also removal of leaves, rubbish, etc., but does not include removal of snow, ice or any exceptional work.

In making this calculation I have charged a proportion of the cost of the plant, which will be credited to plant account.

The estimated cost of maintenance of boulevards for 1908:

1. Heywood avenue—Width of sidewalk, 5 feet; width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 125; number of feet frontage, 2,581.6; cost per foot, 7 cents; total cost, $180.68.

2. Elliott—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 25; number of feet frontage, 595; total cost, $41.65.

3. Superior—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 94; number of feet frontage, 1,399.6; cost per foot, 7 cents; total cost, $97.93.

4. Michigan—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 40; number of feet frontage, 657.0; total cost, $45.99.

5. South Turner—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 135; number of feet frontage, 2,707.0; total cost, $189.49.

6. Clarence—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 48; number of feet frontage, 1,321.0; total cost, $92.47.

7. Medana—Width of grass, 10 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 48; number of feet frontage, 1,321.0; cost per foot, 6 cents; total cost, $79.26.

8. Elliott—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 108; number of feet frontage, 1,734.0; cost per foot, 7 cents; total cost, $121.45.

9. Richmond—Width of grass, 12 feet; number of trees and shrubs, 100; number of feet frontage, 2,037; cost per foot, 7 cents; total cost, $142.31.

The total cost—$991.13.

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